THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 47. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, November 29, 1871. Established 1818.

THE BEAVER ARGUS
Is published every Wednesday in the old Argus building on Third Street, Beaver, Pa., at $2 per year in advance.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author.

Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. je21;ly

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap27;ly

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

MRS. F. D. FAST, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. je14'71-ly

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70;ly

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71-ly

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, Main st. [sep28;ly

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28;ly

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27'71-ly

F. LANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed. Broadway, near Falls-st. nov1'71-ly

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Pic-Nics, Widdings, &c., supplied. nov1

T. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway. Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25'71-ly

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25'71-ly

G. EVERARD—Dry-Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway. [sep27'71-ly

C. F. WINTER.—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 224 Broadway. sep27'71-ly

WM. H. McDONALD, Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow-ware, &c. Broadway, near Falls-st. sep27'71-ly

C. R. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New-Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Sunday from 1 to 3 o'clock, p. m. sep27'71 ly

A. D. GILLILAND & CO., Dealers in fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, Provisions, &c. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

J. McCLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Falls and Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones & slabs at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near new Depot, New Brighton. [sep27

H. H. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, near Apple. sep27'71-ly

J. G. STEWART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Canned Fruits, and everything to be found in a first class grocery. Bridge St., above Locust. (sep13;ly

UMSTEAD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. je21;y

MRS. L. YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery. Dress-making. Cor. Apple & Broadway. je21;y

BON TON RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON; meals at all hours; table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm. Strickland, cor. of Paul and Broadway. my24'71-ly

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (mr29'71-ly) E. THOMAS.

DRUGS.—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls st. New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noble) feb22'71-ly

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, R. R. street. Special attention given to weddings and balls; oysters and ice-cream. [sep14 ly

S. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors.—Broadway, New Brighton. See adv [sep14;ly

H. NOSS, Photographer. Willson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep14;ly

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21.ly

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13;ly

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of a superior quality, Main St Beaver Falls Pa. jan18;ly

BRIDGEWATER.

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep27;ly

SMALL & WALTHER, Market street, above Bridge, blacksmithing generally. oct25-ly

J. C. MOLTER, dealer in Coal of all kinds. Bank at McKinley's Run. aug9'71-ly

MRS. HART DARRAGH, Sharon, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mr22tf

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr12'71-ly

A. BREHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'71-ly

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb8'71-ly.

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware, and Iron Cistern Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep14;ly

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;ly

ROCHESTER.

MRS. BRISBIN, Millinery, Fashionable Dress-making & Ladies' Furnishing Goods. First door above Cross' Store, New York st. nov1.

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;ly

BOYD & SHAW, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and Horseshoing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa [sep20-ly.

WHISLER & LINNENBRINK, Dealers in Choice Groceries, Flour, and Mill Feed of every description, cor. Brighton & Adams streets, Rochester, Pa. sept.13;ly

JAMES H. CALKINS & CO., Well-diggers, Cistern Builders &c., Rochester Pa., near the Cemetery. sep20;ly.

J. W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine; New York and R. R. Sts. Rochester. (feb22;ly

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Prices Low. Adam St., Rochester. Pa jan18;ly

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Plow Factory. See adv't. (sep14;ly

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14;ly

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat stores, Iron & Nails, Cor. Water & James sts.

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders. Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Deal in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21;ly

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. Lukins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. ep28;ly

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oc19;ly

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stabling. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;ly

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;ly

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no16;y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;ly

STRUNZ & WETZEL, the only manufacturers of Genuine Wax Soap. No 8 to 16 Bingham street, Birmingham, Allegheny county, Pa. [jy5-tf

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL.—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Cor. 3d & Broadway. mar8;ly

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c., Cor Broadway & Cook sts. E. Liverpool. (feb;ly

M. S. HILL & CO. Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1;ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9'71-ly

JOHN THORNILEY, Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable extension top and centre. Fallston, Pa.

WORK AND PLAY.

INSTRUCTION with amusement. The best, cheapest, and most popular Magazine for the Home. Only $1.00 per year. The occupation, amusements and instruction of the whole family a specialty. New Games, Home Amusements, Instructive Sketches, Drawing Lessons, splendid Puzzles and beautiful Oil Chromos are prominent features in this original Magazine. Inquire for it at the News Rooms, or send ten cents to the publishers for a sample copy, with the most liberal list ever offered for clubbing with all the popular Magazines. Splendid premiums and cash commissions offered to ladies who secure clubs.
MILTON BRADLEY & CO., Publishers.
nov1,4w Springfield, Mass.

G. S. BARKER.. F. A. BARKER.. C. A. BARKER.
G. S. BARKER & Co., *New Brighton, Pa,*
AND
G. S. BARKER & CO., *Beaver Falls, Pa.*
BANKERS,
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposits. Correspondents will receive prompt attention. [dec31;ly

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, OilCloths,
Mattings, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST PRICES:
Henry McCallum,
(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying
RETAIL DEALERS
Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.
Henry McCallum.
apr12;ly.

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13;ly

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening their liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 35 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Rochester Pa.
nov3;tf] T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANNILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
And Sold At
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'69;t

Homes Still Larger
FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate for one-third of their value five years hence.

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved stock, grain* and *fruit* farms; *rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations; *timber* and *mineral* lands; *city, village*, and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories*, &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—B. W. CLARKE & CO.
The National Real Estate Agency,
477 and 479 Penna. Avenue, Washington, D. C.
may3tf.

B. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS.
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mits.
Groceries,
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3, and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.
WOODENWARE.
Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles
CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.
By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
B. S. RANGER.
dec23'68;1y.—jy7chgd.

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,
No. 39 Market Street,
PITTSBTRGH, PA.
J. C. Buffum & Co.
BOTTLERS OF
Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kennett, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mr8;'71;ly

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers, Malters and Hop dealers, No. 465 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. BOOTA, R. A. YOUNG.
Highest cash price paid for Barley. jy5;ly

STEREOSCOPES,
VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS,
FRAMES,
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
591 Broadway, New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture, and importation.*
Also,
PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES
and
GRAPHOSCOPES.
NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.
E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,
591 Broadway, New York,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Importers and Manufacturers of
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
mar8;'71—ly

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 12th, 1871. Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 3.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	230PM
Rochester	252	1042	845	338
Salem	....	....	....	....
Alliance	505	135PM	1145	615
Canton	....	....	....	....
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Orrville	633	323	153PM	747
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Mansfield	838	535	422	946
Crestline A	910	610	500	1010
Crestline D	930	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Forest	1053	828	750	1143AM
Lima	1152	950	900	1243
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	210PM	1230AM	1140	255
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	417	305	225PM	510
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Chicago	720	650	630	820PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	920AM	535PM	550AM	920PM
Valparaiso	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	1205PM	905	945	1240AM
Warsaw	....	....	....	....
Columbia	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	230	1135	1240PM	315
Van Wert	....	....	....	....
Lima	420	142AM	305	505
Forest	520	250	420	622
Upper Sandusky	....	....	....	....
Bucyrus	....	....	....	....
Crestline A	640	420	600	805
Crestline D	700	430	1130AM	830
Mansfield	728	500	1200PM	904
Wooster	....	....	....	....
Orrville	920	700	225	1112
Massillon	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	....	....	....
Alliance	1100	850	440	115PM
Salem	....	....	....	....
Rochester	104AM	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:30 a. m. Youngstown, 10:20. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	355PM
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	153	532
Alliance	1130	234	615
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	155	440	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	900	409	
Bayard	1035	534	
Alliance	1153	620	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	704	815
Hudson	1253	734	855
Euclid Street	....	....	....
Cleveland	240	815	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	543AM		200PM	
Bridgeport	555		210	
Steubenville	700		315	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	310	435	
Beaver	....	....	....	
Smith's Ferry	....	....	....	
Wellsville	855	410	700	
Steubenville	955	540		
Bridgeport	1057	638		
Bellair	1110	650		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N.Philadelphia 6:40a.m.	Bayard 9:45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N.Philadelphia 3:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

CLOTHING STORE.
NEW GOODS!
WINTER STOCK.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened
A New Stock of Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR
Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both
FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.
and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4:70;ly Bridgewater, Pa

The Great Cause of
HUMAN MISERY.
Just Published in a Sealed Envelope, Price, 6 cts.
A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical
Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c, by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicines, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4,586.
apr5-ly;chjy5.sep27

J. MOORE
DRUGGIST
Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.
THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED
Medicinal
WINES AND LIQUORS;
Paints, Oils,
AND
DYE STUFFS:
ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;
GLASS & PUTTY;
Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.
A Large Assortment of
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,
BRUSHES &
PATENT MEDICINES,
Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

Medicinal.

AN APPEAL
To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting Away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
Or Suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach:

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c; Sudden Flushes of Heat; Burning in the Flesh; Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
A Bitters without Alcohol, or Spirits of any kind,

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices, or **Vital Principle of Roots, Herbs and Barks,** (or, as medicinally termed, Extracts,) the worthless or inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of these Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters, are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire for stimulants can be induced from their use; they cannot make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulent is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound, and be benefitted by it will most certasnly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
OR
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
WITH HOOFLAND'S
Podophyllin Pill,
WILL CURE YOU.
They are the Greatest
BLOOD PURIFIERS
Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate diseases arising from impure Blood, Debility of the Digestive Organs, or diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK for these REMEDIES. Who would ask for more dignified and stronger testsmony?

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes:
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1867.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania:
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.
I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEO. SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, New York:
Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, '69.
I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic in my family during the past year, and can reccommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.
WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport Pennsylvania:*
I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
Will Cure every Case of
Marasmus,
Or Wasting away of the body.
REMEMBER
THAT
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES
Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid liver to healthy action; and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN,
Or Substitute for Mercury Pills
TWO PILLS A DOSE.
The Most Powerful, yet Innocent, Vegetable Cathartic known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail.*

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, *regulates* the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18-ly-chdjy5;oct25.

Gold & Silver Watches.

AMERICAN
WATCH AGENCY
—AND—
PITTSBURGH
CLOCK-HOUSE.
Silver Waltham Watches,
$15, $20, $25, $30, $35.
Gold Waltham Watches,
$60, $70, $80, $90.
Ladies' Gold Watches,
$25, $30, $35, $40, $50.
CHAINS, JEWELRY,
—AND—
SILVER WARE.
AMERICAN & SETH THOMAS'
CLOCKS.
Fine Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
E. P. ROBERTS,
No. 16 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices, on all goods, greatly reduced. My present large stock must be closed out, in order to rebuild. [nov15-ly

SELECT MISCELLANY.

"TELL YOUR WIFE."

A CAPITAL DOMESTIC STORY.

"Tell my wife!" said Aaron Little, speaking aloud, yet to himself, in a half-amused, half-troubled way. "Tell my wife, indeed! Much good that will do! What does she know about business, and the tricks of trade? No, no; there's no hope there."

And Aaron Little sat musing with a perplexed countenance. He held a newspaper in his hand, and his eyes had just been lingering over a paragraph, in which the writer suggested to business men in trouble the propriety of consulting their wives.

"Talk to them freely about your affairs," it said. "Let them understand exactly your condition. Tell them of your difficulties, of your embarrassments, and your plans for extricating yourselves from the entanglements in which you are involved. My word for it, you will get help in nine cases out of ten. Women have quick conceptions. They reach conclusions by a nearer way than reasoning, and get at the solution of a question long before your slow-moving thoughts bring you near enough for accurate observation. Tell your wives, then, men in trouble, all about your affairs. Keep nothing back. The better they understand the matter, the clearer will be their perceptions."

"All a very fine theory," said Aaron Little, tossing the newspaper from him, and leaning back in his chair. "But it won't do in my case. Tell Betsy! [illegible] to see myself doing it. A man must be hard pushed, indeed, when he goes home to consult his wife on business affairs."

And so Aaron Little dismissed the subject. He was in considerable doubt and perplexity of mind. Things had not gone well with him for a year past. Dull business and bad debts had left his affairs in rather an unpromising condition. He could not see his way clear for the future. Taking trade as it had been for the past six months, he could not imagine how, with the resources at his command, his maturing payments were to be made.

"I must get more capital," he said to himself. "That is plain. And with more capital must come in a partner. I don't like partnerships. It is so difficult for two men to work together harmoniously. Then you may get entangled with a rogue. It's a risky business. But I see no other way out of this trouble. My own capital is too light for the business I am doing; and, as a measure of safety, more must be brought in. Lawrence is anxious to join me, and he says he can command ten thousand pounds. I don't like him in all respects—he's a little too fond of pleasure. But I want his money more than his aid in the business; he might remain a silent partner if he chose. I'll call and see him this very night, and have a little talk on the subject. If he can bring in ten thousand pounds, I think that will settle the matter."

With this conclusion in his mind, Aaron Little returned home, after closing his warehouse for the day.—Tea being over he made preparations for going out with the intention of calling upon Mr. Lawrence. As he reached his hand for his great-coat, a voice seemed to say to him:

"Tell your wife, talk to her about it."

But he rejected the thought instantly, and commenced drawing on his coat.

"Where are you going, Aaron?" asked Mrs. Little, coming forth from the dining-room.

"Out for a little while, I'll be back in half an hour or so," he replied.

"Out where?"

"Tell her Aaron, tell her all about it," said the voice speaking in his mind.

"Nonsense! She don't understand anything about business. She can't help me," he answered firmly.

"Tell your wife!" The words were in his mind, and would keep repeating themselves.

"Can't you say where you are going, Aaron? Why do you make a mystery of it?"

"Oh, it is only on a matter of business, I am going to see Mr. Lawrence."

"Edward Lawrence?"

"Yes."

"Tell your wife."

The words seemed almost as if uttered aloud in his ears.

"What are you going to see him about?"

"Tell her!"

Mr. Little stood irresolute. What good would telling her do?

"What is the matter, Aaron? You have been dull for some time past. Nothing going wrong with you, I hope?"

And his wife laid her hand upon his arm, and leaned toward him in a kind way.

"Nothing was wrong," he answered in an evasive manner. "Business has been dull this season."

"Has it? I'm sorry. Why didn't you tell me?"

"What good would that have done?"

"It might have done a good deal of good. When a man's business is dull, his wife should look to the household expenses; but if she knows nothing about it, she may go on in a way that is really extravagant under the circumstances. I think men ought always to tell their wives when anything is going wrong."

"You do?"

"Certainly I do. What better reason can you want than the one I have given? If she knows that the income is reduced, as a prudent wife, she will endeavor to reduce the expenses. Hadn't you better take off your coat, and sit down and talk with me a little, before you go to see Mr. Lawrence?"

Mr. Little permitted his wife to draw off his overcoat, which she took into the passage and replaced on the hat-rack. Then returning to the parlor, she said:

"Now, Aaron, talk to me as freely as you choose. Don't keep anything back. Whatever the trouble is, let me know it to the full extent."

"Oh, there's no great trouble yet. I am only afraid of trouble. I see it coming, and wish to keep you out of the way, Betsy."

"That's wise and prudent," said his wife. "Now tell me why you are going to see Mr. Lawrence."

Mr. Little let his eyes fall on the floor, and sat for some moments in silence. Then looking up, he said:

"The truth is, Betsy, I must have more capital in my business. There will be no getting along with it. Now Mr. Lawrence can command, or at least says he can command, ten thousand pounds. I think he would like to join me. He has said so much two or three times."

"Are you going to see him on that business?"

"I was."

"Don't do it," said Mrs. Little emphatically.

"Why not?" asked Aaron.

"Because he isn't the man for you—not if he had twenty thousand pounds."

"Because is no reason," replied Aaron Little.

"The extravagance of his wife is," was answered.

"What do you know about her?"

"Only what I have seen. I've called on her two or three times, and have noticed the style in which her house is furnished. It is arrayed in palace attire, compared with ours. And as for dress, it would take the interest of a little fortune to pay her milliner's and mantuamaker's bill. No, no, Aaron; Mr. Lawrence isn't your man, depend on it. He'd use up the ten thousand pounds in less than two years."

"Well, Betsy, that's pretty clear talk," said Mr. Little, taking a long breath. "I'm rather afraid, after what you say, that Mr. Lawrence is not my man. But what am I to do?" and his voice fell into a troubled tone. "I must have more capital; or——" Mr. Little paused.

"Or what?" His wife looked at him steadily, and without any sign of weak anxiety.

"Or, I may become bankrupt."

"I am sorry to hear you say that, Aaron." And Mrs. Little's voice trembled perceptibly. "But I'm glad you've told me. The new parlor carpet of course I shall not order."

"Oh, as to that, the amount it will cost can make no great difference!" said Mr. Little. "The parlor does look shabby, and I know you've set your heart on a new carpet."

"Indeed, and it *will* make a difference, then!" replied the little woman, in her decided way. "The last feather breaks the camel's back.—Aaron Little shall never fail because of his wife's extravagance; I wouldn't have a new carpet now if it were offered me at half price."

"You are a brave, true woman, Betsy," said Aaron, kissing his wife, in the glow of a new-born admiration.

"I hope that I shall ever be a true, brave wife," replied Mrs. Little, "willing always to help my husband either in saving or in earning as the case may be. But, let us talk more about your affairs; let me see the trouble nearer. Must you have ten thousand pounds right away?"

"Oh, no, no; it is not so bad as that! I was only looking ahead, and seeking to provide the means for approaching payments. I don't want a partner so far as the business itself is concerned. I don't like partnerships; they are almost always accompanied with annoyances or danger. It was the money I was after, not the man."

"The money would come dearly at the price of the man, if you took Mr. Lawrence for a partner. At least that is my opinion. But I am glad to hear you say, Aaron, that you are in no immediate danger. May not the storm be weathered by reefing sail, as the sailors say?"

"By reducing expenses?"

"Yes."

Mr. Little shook his head.

"Don't say no too quickly, replied his wife. "Let us go over the whole matter at home and at the store. Suppose one or two thousand pounds were saved in the year, what difference would that make?"

"Oh, if that were possible which it is not, it would make a vast difference in the long run, but would hardly meet the difficulties that are approaching."

"Suppose you had five hundred pounds within the next two months beyond what your business will give you?"

"That sum would make all safe for the two months. But where are the two hundred pounds to come from, Betsy?"

"Desperate diseases require desperate remedies," replied the brave little woman, in a resolute way. "I'm not afraid of the red flag."

"What do you mean by the red flag?"

"Let us sell off our furniture at auction, and put the money in your business. It won't bring less than five hundred pounds; and it may bring more. My piano alone is worth nearly a hundred. We can board for a year or two, and when you get all right again, return to housekeeping."

"We won't try that yet, Betsy," said Mr. Little.

"But something must be done. The disease is threatening, and my first prescription will arrest its violence. I have something more to propose. It comes into my mind this instant; after breaking up we'll go to mother's. You know she never wanted us to leave there. It will not cost us much over half what it does now, taking rent into the account. We will pay sister Annie something to take care of little Eddie and Lizzie through the day, and I will go into your warehouse as chief clerk."

"Betsy! you're crazy."

"Not a bit of it, Aaron; but a sensible woman, as you will find before you're a year older, if you'll let me have my way. I don't like that Hobson, and never did, as you know. I don't believe he's a fair man. Let me take his place, and you will make a clear three hundred pounds a year; and may be as much more."

"I can't think of it, Betsy. Let us wait awhile."

"You must think of it, and we won't wait awhile," replied the resolute wife. "What is right to be done is best done quickly. Is there not safety in my plan?"

"Yes, I think there is; but——"

"Then let us adopt it at once, and throw all buts overboard; or," and she looked at him a little mischievously, "perhaps you would rather have some talk with Mr. Lawrence, first?"

"Hang Mr. Lawrence!" ejaculated Mr. Little.

"Very well; there being no help in Mr. Lawrence, we will go to work to help ourselves. Self-help, I've heard it said, is always the best help, and most to be depended on. We may know ourselves and trust ourselves; and that is a great deal more than we can say about other people. When shall we have the sale?"

"Not so fast, Betsy, not so fast. I haven't agreed to the sale yet. That would be to make a certain loss. Furniture sold at auction never realized above half its cost."

"It would be a certain gain, Aaron if it saved you from bankruptcy, with which, as I understand it, you are threatened."

"I think," said Aaron, "we may get on without that. I like the idea of your coming into my warehouse and taking Hobson's place. All the money from retail sales passes thro' his hands, and he has it in his power, if not honest, to rob me seriously. I've not felt altogether easy in regard to him of late. Why, I can hardly tell. I've seen nothing wrong. But if you take his place, three hundred pounds will be saved certainly."

"But if I have my house to keep," Mrs. Little answered to this, "how can I help you at the warehouse? The first thing in order is to get the house off my hands."

"Don't you think Annie could be induced to come and live with us for a few months until we try this experiment?"

"But the money, Aaron; the money this furniture would bring! That's what I am looking after. You want money now."

"Very true."

"Then let us hang out the red flag. Half way measures may only ruin everything. I know that mother will not let Annie leave home—so it's no use to think of it. The red flag, Aaron—the red flag! Depend upon it, that's the first right thing to be done. Five or six hundred pounds in hand will make you feel like another person—give you courage, confidence and energy."

"You may be right, Betsy; but I can't bear the thought of running out that red flag, of which you talk so lightly."

"Shall I say coward? Are you afraid to do what common prudence tells you is right?"

"I was afraid, Betsy; but am no longer faint-hearted. With such a brave little wife as you to stand by my side, I need not fear the world."

In a week from that day the red flag was hung out. When the auctioneer made up his accounts, he had in hand a little over eight hundred pounds, for which a check was filled out to the order of Aaron Little. It came into his hands just at the right moment, and made him feel, to use his own words, "as easy as an old shoe." One week later, Betsy Little took the place of Mr. Hobson, as chief manager and cash receiver in her husband's warehouse. There was some few signs of rebellion among the clerks and shop girls at the beginning; but Mrs. Betsy had a quick, steady eye, and a self-reliant manner, that caused her presence to be felt, and soon made everything subservient to her will. It was a remarkable fact, that at the close of the first week of her administration of affairs, the cash receipts were over thirty pounds in excess of the receipts of any week within the previous six months.

"Have we done more business than usual this week?" she asked of one clerk and another, and the uniform answer was "No."

"Then," said the lady to herself "there's been foul play here. No wonder my husband was in trouble. At the end of the next week the sales came up to the average, and at the end of the third week were forty pounds better than before Mrs. Little undertook to manage the retail department. Whether there had been "foul play" or not, Aaron Little could never fully determine: but he was in no doubt as to one thing, and that was the easy condition of the money market after the lapse of half a year.

For four or five months previous to Mrs. Little's administration of affairs, he was on the street for nearly half of his time during buisness hours, engaged in the work of money raising; now his regular receipts had got in advance of his payments, so that his balance on the morning of each day was usually in excess of the notes to be lifted. Of course business increased and grew more profitable under the improved system. By the end of the year, to use his own words he was "all right." Not so a neighbor of his, who, to get more capital, had taken Mr. Lawrence as a partner. Instead of bringing in ten thousand pounds, that "capitalist" was only able to put down three thousand; and before the end of the year he had drawn out six or seven thousand, and given notes of the firm for as much more in payment of old obligations. A failure of the house followed as an inevitable result.

When the fact of the failure, and the cause which led to it, became known to Mr. Little, he remarked with a shrug:

"I'm sorry for B——; but he should have told his wife."

"Of what!" asked the person to whom he addressed his remarks.

"Of his want of more capital and intention to make a partner of Lawrence."

"What good would that have done?"

"It might have saved him from ruin, as it did me."

"You are mysterious, Little."

"Am I? Well in plain words, a year ago I was hard up for money in my business, and thought of taking in Lawrence. I told my wife about it. She said, 'Don't do it.' And I didn't; for her 'Don't do it' was followed by suggestions as to his wife's extravagance that opened my eyes a little. I told her at the same time of my embarrassments, and she sat her bright little head to work, and showed the way to work out of them. Before this I always had a poor opinion of woman's wit in matters of business; but now I say to every man in trouble—'Tell your wife!'"

Persia a Doomed Country.

The fate of Persia, in view of the recent accounts of the continuance of the famine, is apparently that of extinction. Sir Henry Rawlinson, in a late address in London, spoke of it as a doomed country. The drought which has wrought this destitution has accumulated through three years, until now forage as well as cereals are gone, the Bedouin tribes have lost their animals and are now starving amid their own dried pastures, distant from help that cannot be sent over the dry and arid plains, and the cities are full of death and disease. In Bushire, the richest and most accessable place in Persia, the people are dying by hundreds daily. In Ispahan under the shadow of the court, 12,000 have perished. In Kazeron, out of 10,000 only 2,000 remain; and in July alone 80,000 died of starvation and the plague in the province Khorassan. The calamities which have recently come upon our Western States sink into insignificance in comparison with the misery of a nation. The most distressing feature of the case is that while the government is weak and incompetent, there is no possibility of sending relief from outside.

—On Thursday last, says the *Star of the Cape*, immense schools of moss bunkers were discovered in the surf in front of Cape May. Mr. George Hildreth, assisted by a competent crew made a haul among them with his large sein and succeeded in capturing over 100,000 of the finny tribe, or about seventy two-horse wagon loads. This is the largest catch of fish ever made on our shores, at least within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Mr. Hildreth, and the gentleman who went out with him in the boat say there were certainly acres of these fish passing the Cape one time; they were so thick that it was with the utmost difficulty that the rowers could dip their ores, and they caught hundreds with their hands. Mr. Hildreth is composting these fish as a fertilizer for this land.

THE LISPING OFFICER.

A good story has been told of a lisping officer having been victimized by a brother officer, who was noted for his cool deliberation and strong nerves, and of his getting square with him in the following manner:

The cool joker, the captain, was always quizzing the lisping officer for his nervousness, and said to him one day, in the presence of his company:

"Why nervousness is all nonsense; I tell you, lieutenant, no brave man will be nervous."

"Well," inquired his lisping friend, "how would you do, suppothe a thell with an inth futhe thould drop itthelf in a walled angle, in which you had taken thelter from a company of tharp thooters, and where it wath thertain if you put out your nothe you'd get peppered?"

"How," said the captain, winking at the circle, "why, I'd take it cool and spit on the fuse."

The party broke up and all retired except the patrol. The next morning a number of soldiers were assembled on the parade ground, and talking together in circles, when along came the lisping lieutenant. Lazily opening his eyes, he remarked:

"I want to try an exthperiment thith morning, and see how exceedingly cool you can be."

Saying this, he walked deliberately into the captain's quarters, where a fire was burning on the hearth, and placed in the hottest center a powder canister, and instantly retreated. There was but one mode of egress from the quarters, and that was on the parade ground, the rear being built up for defense. The occupant took one look at the canister, comprehended his situation, and in a moment dashed at the door, but it was fastened.

"Charlie, let me out if you love me!" shouted the captain.

"Thipt on the canisther!" shouted the lieutenant.

Not a moment was to be lost. He had first snatched up a blanket to cover his egress, but now dropping it he raised the window, and out he bounded *sans* everything but a very short undergarment, and thus, with hair almost on end, he dashed upon the full parade ground.

The shouts which hailed him drew out the whole barracks to see what was the matter, and the dignified captain pulled the sergeant in front of him to hide himself.

"Why didn't you thipt on it?" asked the lieutenant.

"Why, because there was no sharpshooters in front to prevent a retreat," answered the captain.

"All I've got to say, then, ish that you might thafely have done it; for I'll thwear there wathn't a grain of powder in it."

The captain has never spoken of nervousness.

THRILLING CALIFORNIA INCIDENT IN 1849.

Spindle was a new arrival. The camp, with customary propriety, had dubbed him thus, because he was so slim. On the same principle this awkwardness soon gave him notoriety. Nor this only; like One-eyed Tom, Spindle had made one of the happiest hits of the day. Young, passionate, elated beyond degree with the splendor of his prospects, it was no surprise that he should court the favor of the pale-faced gamblers, who were the aristocrats of the camp. It was no wonder that they should discover his weakness and determine to "salt" him. Play? No, no; Spindle did not play; he only came in to watch the game; it was tiresome, sitting there in the tent, alone. "Try it; double your stake on 'threes,' triple it on a 'full,'" said a pleasant-faced fellow, who was just raking in a hundred slugs or more. Spindle was inclined to listen. "Tell you what you do," said the gambler, continuing, "go me halves for an hour and see how you come out." Spindle did so. At the end of the hour he had won a "stake" of several thousand dollars. Spindle was fascinated. "I will double this to-morrow night," said he, mentally, as he left the gamblers' tent. He doubled it. "This must be tripled," said Spindle, as he sought the tent again, two nights afterward. It was tripled. "Spindle means to break, or be broken," said the bystanders, one night, about a week after his original adventure. "Look at the dust he is betting." He is, indeed, betting heavily. The rattlesnake has charmed him. Bet after bet, till the winnings of the week have left him; bet after bet, till its earnings are also gone—till the last "slug" is up, and he has but a simple "sight" for it. Woe to him, for he wins! The tide of flooding again, and Spindle is even. "Safe, safe," he remarks, betting a hundred "slugs" as a "blind," on the strength of his confidence. One by one the cards go round to the players. Spindle does not look at his, but gathers them under his hand on the table. "I see your 'blind,' and go you a hundred better." It was "Eagle-nose" who spoke—"Eagle-nose, the lucky." Spindle looks at his cards. He has a first-class hand—four queens and a king; four aces will only beat him. Eagle-nose can have but three of these, for he saw one of them on the bottom of the pack, as the gambler laid the cards on the table; the gambler meant that he should see it. "I see your bet, and raise you a hundred better," responded Spindle. Eagle-nose is uncertain. He looks wistfully at the gold, furtively at his antagonist, and very carefully at the cards in his hand. "He waits, he weakens," says Spindle to himself. "I thought he was 'bluffing.'" Spindle does not see the smile on the face of the bystander back of the gambler, or he would think differently. Rising from the rough stool on which he sits, Eagle-nose steps back in the tent, and opens a strong wooden chest. Two bags of dust are taken from it, and the gambler staggers under the heavy load, as he brings it toward the table. Spindle sees a $10,000 mark on each of them. "Bet you them 'ere things," says Eagle-nose, as he lays the two bags with the other gold. It is now Spindle's turn to hesitate. Can it be that he has the other ace? No, he will not think it; but what shall he do? He has not money enough on hand to "call" him. He does not wish to do this; it would be cowardly. "Ha," says Spindle, "I have it now; will bet my claim and the few thousand I have left, against his pile, if it only be large enough." This is to himself. Then to Eagle-nose, "What's your pile?" "There are five more bags in the chest," said the gambler, quietly; "what do you do?" "Bet my claim against your pile," said Spindle, intensely excited. The bet was taken. Spindle threw his cards on the table, with a half-paralyzed motion, and a face whiter than the tent above him—four queens and a king. Eagle-nose filed his off, one by one—three aces, a king and an ace. Not a word was said by either; Spindle could not have spoken, and Eagle-nose had no reason for so doing. A few minutes afterward, the ruined minor staggered blindly to the door of the tent, passed out into the moonlight, and the game went on as ever.

Half an hour later, Spindle sat in his tent alone. Before him was the picture of a fair, sweet face, that had won his love but a few years back. Nobody sees him weep, while he watches the play of light in its eloquent eyes. You could step in, and step heavily, too, without startling him. He is lost in reproachful tho't, leading down to despair. All that he has hoped to do has vanquished. Last night, rich in gold; to-night, bankrupt. Why should he live? He can hear the roar of Yuba, as it tumbles over the cliff only a mile above him. He steps out into the open air; the cataract glimmers in the distance, and the sound of its waters soothes and fascinates him. Nobody will miss him? Why should he hesitate?

He moves toward it, with eager bound and determine purpose. Up the rocky hill—up, up, up, till he stands on the edge of the precipice, far above the fall. He looks at the white tents in the distance; hate is blazoned on every one of them. He looks at the white spray, far, far below him; a hundred phantoms beseech him to come to them. A pause, for an instant only; a whispered something—was it a prayer? A quick, terrible leap—then, the same, soft moonlight as before, on the flower-clad hills around, on the white tents of the sleeping camp, and on the whiter face of the cataract.—*From "Rose's Barr," in the November Overland Monthly.*

IMMENSELY RICH.

A Crazy Nashville Soldier Buying Up All the Crops in Tennessee.

[From the Nashville Banner, Nov. 19.]

We have been told a strange story of a strange monomaniac named John Hoffman. He is a German, and was formerly a private in company "A," Sixteenth infantry, stationed at Louisville, but subsequently transferred to company "F," of the same regiment, now on duty at his post. While in Louisville he imagined himself a German Count of immense wealth, influence and power. He brought those odd notions with him to Nashville. At Ash Barracks he would frequently go to his captain and obtain a pass to talk with his attorney, John Rhum, who was, however, entirely unacquainted with Hoffman's hallucination, on business concerning the collection of a big fortune coming to him in Germany. He finally deserted his company, and from his hiding place wrote letters in the Latin, French and German languages, of which he is a thorough master, imploring Mr. Rhum not to let anybody know about his immense riches. He even sent men to see Mr. Rhum, at most unseasonable hours of the night, for the purpose of obtaining trunks, pictures and large amounts of money on which he held no claim save in his own imagination. He subsequently returned to his regiment of his own accord; but, the officers noticing that he was not sound in the upper story, he was discharged from the company, since which time he has been going from place to place in the country as a land speculator, and giving reference to Mr. Rhum, and orders of almost incalculable magnitude on his mystical fortune. It is said that he has bought up growing crops, stock and lands, on a big score, but neither taking possession of them, nor, of course, complying with his contracts. He purchased lands from Esquire Rucker, whom he sent to see Mr. Rhum, with the request that the attorney examine the titles and, if found correct, pay for the land. He has made similar trades with Dr. Haggard, Wm. Smith and others. Hoffman is about forty-six years of age, with dark complexion and black hair, and is finely educated. There seems to be no harm in the man, except he puts many people to trouble in proposing and making large offers for land which he is unable to buy.

Brutal Sport.

The Gilroy, (Cal)., *Telegram*, thus describes a recent Sunday entertainment in San Juan (south): "The bear was confined in a large cage, and after considerable work the Mexicans managed to fasten one of his forepaws and one hind paw with chains, and then Bruin was taken out of the cage and the bull brought into the corral, where the sports were held. The first round consisted of the bull making a rush at the bear and knocking him over; bear gets up and seizes bull by the fore leg and chews the flesh off it, making Taurus howl with pain; the bear was pulled off by the Mexicans by means of a lariat. The second and third rounds were both in favor of the bear, who took the bull literally by the horns and endeavored to eat him up, commencing at the head. The fourth and last round, the bear seized the bull by the tail and pulled him down, bear under, who tried to complete his victory by eating from the other end, when they were again separated. Both the combatants seemed to have had enough, as no amount of red flannel could aggravate the bull, and poking with sharp sticks failed to excite the bear, so the fight ended, the bull being led out of the arena streaming with blood.

A Mysterious Hut.

A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig* writes that a few days since some lumbermen at work near Molunkus Lake, in township A. and No. 4, Fifth range, had occasion to drive a team loaded with hay by a cave on the border of a lake, and on account of the high winds blowing on a part of their load made a slight "departure" from the usual road, when they discovered a small, low log building or hut almost hidden in the shrubbery. The structure was entirely closed up, there being no opening left for door or window, and the discoverers pried off a few of the logs to gain an entrance. The timber was light and dry and the floor covered with evergreen boughs. On one side wall was hung a coffin-shaped bow, on which wrs inscribed: "Death shall be the doom of him who reveals these secrets." There were no chips or other indications of timber being cut in the vicinity to build the hut with, and the lumbermen were greatly puzzled to account for its presence in *this* unfrequented spot. Perhaps it was the residence of a branch Ku-Klux organization.

Offended Dignity.

The Democracy have had a clear working majority in ——, Illinois, for a number of years. But when the Fifteenth Amendment went into effect it enfranchised so many of our "cullud brethren" as to make it apparent to the party leaders that unless a good many black votes could be bought up, the Republicans would carry the city election. Accordingly advances were made to the Rev. Brother ——, whose influence it was thought desirable to secure, inasmuch as he was certain to control the votes of his entire church.

He was found "open to conviction" and arrangements progressed satisfactorily until it was asked how much money would be necessary to secure his vote and influence.

With an air of offended dignity Brother —— replied,

"Now gemmen, as a regular awdained minister ob de Baptist Church, dis ting has gone jes as far as my concience will 'low; but, gemmen, *my son will call round to see you in de mornin'.*"—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harpers' Magazine.*

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 29th, 1871.

ALL sorts of rumors affecting the next Presidency are afloat just now. The last one we believe is to the effect that Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, (Rep.) is to be united upon by the anti-Grant wing of the Republican party, and nominated. The Democrats, in that event, will make no nomination but enter into his support and do all in their power to elect him.

THE Senators and Representatives in Congress are making their way to the Capitol, and we presume by the 1st of December will all be there. We trust about the first thing the Senate will do after it convenes will be to restore Mr. Sumner to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. He was removed from it without cause, and the dignity of the Senate requires his restoration without delay.

THE papers which award Mr. Weakley a seat in the Senate as Senator for the Nineteenth Pa. District have been signed by Emminger, the recalcitrant Judge. Mr Weakley will therefore take his seat at the meeting of the Legislature on the 1st of January. The Senate now stands 16 Republicans and 16 Democrats. Whether an organiaztion in that body can be effected until after Mr. Connell's successor is chosen, remains to be seen.

THE view the New York *Herald* takes of political parties is seldom influenced by sympathy or affection, and for that reason may the more readily be accepted as based on an unbiased judgment. Of the Democratic party it says:

> It may take some new shape for 1872, or otherwise in that campaign it will be killed out right, cut to pieces and scattered in the winds—as was the old Whig party in 1852—and a new party, strong and vigorous, like the Republican party, from the jump, will take the place of the old worn-out and defunct Democratic party. When a political party has gone through the rough experience of the old federal party, the old Whig party and the present Democratic party, it is politically dead; and in due time, with or without the consent of its leaders, a new party founded on new men, new ideas and new issues, will surely take its place.

IT is not for a moment to be supposed that Hon. Reverdy Johnson is in the humorous mood when he advises his Democratic brethren, in the next Presidential campaign, "*if they declare any political principles,*" to put forth nothing "offensive to either Conservative Republicans or Democrats." It appears a little singular that Mr. Johnson should have uttered words of doubt as to the propriety of declaring a platform of principles, because he was cognizant of the fact that the Democratic party had but few principles left since its recent acquiescence in the Constitutional Amendments; and the less said of the remainder the better for that party. The trick of nominating somebody who will offend nobody, can only be played by an absolute silence on the subject of "principles;" and even such a course has been known to fail. It was attempted by the Democrats just subsequent to the Rebellion; they declared no principles; they nominated a man who was "offensive" to nobody at that time, but the result was a defeat. And they may look for defeat in 1872.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the newspapers just now stating that the Chicago authorities have returned to the Emperor William of Prussia the One Thousand Thalers donated by him to the Chicago sufferers, on the ground that the sum was altogether too small for a person occupying his station in life. We do not know whether the Chicago authorities did this or not, but we are inclined to doubt the truth of the paragraph referred to, simply because the 1000 thalers sum up about $700 of our money and it is not likely that persons who are in destitute circumstances would turn this amount away, because of their belief that the giver could have given more. After all, it occurs to us that a private subscription of $700 by a person who lives in a foreign land, and whose generosity is no doubt taxed daily, is a contribution of which neither the German Emperor nor the Germans in this country need feel the least ashamed. Thousands of *Americans*, who are as wealthy as Emperor William, have not given half as much to the unfortunate sufferers in the west as he has.

MEADVILLE, like Beaver Falls, it seems, is to have a new Post-master; and, like the latter town, too, no considerable portion of its population have asked for the change. The Crawford *Journal*, the Republican organ of that county, on last Thursday, referred to the contemplated change in this wise:

> On Saturday last the Pittsburgh *Commercial* contained the announcement that Mr. J. C. Hays had been appointed Post-master of this city *vice* D. V. Derickson, suspended. Beyond this bare announcement, and the declaration of the appointee himself, we know of no authority for the reported change. * * * * * Mr. Hays does not possess the confidence of the Republicans of this city. He cannot poll to-morrow twenty-five Republican votes for that office outside of his own family relations. He has neither contributed labor nor money to the triumph of our cause. On the contrary, it is fresh in the memory of all how he and two of his sons, in the darkest hour of the party's history, were nicely ensconced in fat offices under President Johnson, as a reward for political tergiversations which do not particularly commend him to those Republicans who have always stood manfully by their principles and party. We have taken pains to sound the leading Republicans of this city upon this supposed appointment, and all condemn it without a dissenting voice. Can Mr. Cameron or the Administration afford to thrust this appointment upon the Republicans of this city without consultation and against the wishes of more than nine-tenths of them? Are the "rank and file" always to be ignored? If there is to be a change in the administration of that office, we insist,
>
> 1st. That it should be given to some Republican, with a clear record, and.
>
> 2d. That it shall be given to some one who can strengthen the party in the future, and upon whom our people can unite.

THE New Brighton *Press* has little or nothing to say in reply to our article of last week *touching the immediate cause* of Dr. Stanton's death. We infer from this its editor has made the discovery, notwithstanding his nonsensical bluster for a couple of weeks, that we were right in that matter after all, and that ours was the only theory which would stand the test of investigation. This point being disposed of we leave it, regretting that the indiscretion of the *Press* obliged us to deal so plainly with it.

On the day succeeding the publication of last week's ARGUS, a gentleman who is well acquainted with the editor of the *Press* called upon us and inquired if we had any witnesses to prove Maj. Hays' words when he made the apology to us for the attacks upon the ARGUS in his paper. We answered no; that when he came in he asked to see us privately (there were others in the front room at the time) that we two then went to a back room, and while the interview lasted we were alone. This acquaintance at once replied: "Hays will then deny every word of what you have stated." To prove this he detailed the particulars of a case nearly parallel to this one which occurred in New Brighton a couple of months ago about an article in the *Press* relative to the bringing and taking away of seats used at the out-door religious meetings held there at that time. Hence the Maj. will perceive that we were not wholly unprepared for the denial he makes in his last paper touching his apology to us.

The editor of the *Press* has evidently got himself into a bad box and as we are conscientiously opposed to pummeling persons who are down, we dismiss the whole subject by reminding him that—

> Vessels large may venture more,
> But little boats should keep near shore.

HERE AND THERE.

—The Seymour (Ind.) *Times* says: "The editor of this paper is now in possession of the prettiest and smartest daughter in the State; the handsomest and most intelligent wife in the State; the fastest and best horse in the State; the best cow in the State; the best pig in the State; he prints as good a paper as anybody else does in the State; and in this State of affairs he is happy."

—A gentleman who was burned out by the Peshtigo fire, and who spent that dreadful night in the river, tells the following incident of the indomitable energy of a woman: She was at the Lower Sugar Bush when the fire broke out there, and, mounting a horse with her only child, a year and a half old, fled to Peshtigo, four miles away. Arriving there, she found the village in flames, and, dismounting from her horse, she sent him off to seek his own safety and plunged into the river with her baby. Here she spent the night in safety, and next morning was taken to the lower town at the mouth of the river. Within a day after her arrival she gave birth to another child, and we hear that the mother and two children are doing well.

—Here is an item for Doctors who may be called to treat that usually unmanageable disease, diptheria. At Lewiston, Me., a factory girl suffering from the complaint was attacked by a severe fit of strangling and coughing, when the nurse venturing to put her fingers down the patient's throat, seized the end of something which appeared loose there, and pulled out the false membrane. This presence of mind saved the sufferer. Dr. Hill now has the membrane in his possession. It is three inches in length, completely preserved, and retains the shape of the air passage from which it was withdrawn. The film is a thick, white, leathery substance. It has been thought that diptheria and its kindred diseases might be successfully treated by mechanical operations, and croup has been sometimes conqured by the surgeon. Diptheria is becoming so common and is so difficult of cure, that the above facts are given for what they may be worth.

—According to the report of Surgeon General Barnes, the number of mutilated soldiers who had received artificial limbs from the Government previous to July 1, 1870, was 7,887. By an act of Congress, after that time applicants might receive either the limbs or a money commutation; and it is a singular fact that most of the veterans prefer to commute. Thus, against 104 who received arms we have placed 4,067 who took the money; legs, 1,117; commuters, 3,114.—Only 5 footless men took feet, and and fifty-one preferred cash. It is more than likely, however, that a considerable portion of the money thus paid was expended by the recipients in procuring limbs more to their liking than those furnished by the Department; or, perhaps, they believe that they could, by a private purchase, fit themselves better or make a better bargain; and those to whom the country owes so much have a right to the indulgence of their personal whims. We hope not much of the money was received only to be imprudently spent.

—A singular enough circumstance (truth stranger than fiction,) has occurred in Massachusetts. About 35 years ago a man named Colburn ran away, leaving his wife and two children destitute. The mother and daughter died; the son struggled on, obtained an education, is now a Methodist minister and chaplain of the State prison. He has never heard of his father, and supposed him dead. But suddenly there came to him a letter from the old gentleman; he is not dead in the least, but alive in Washington territory, and quite rich. He also announced his intention of coming to Boston, where he hopes to spend his days in peace and plenty." The Boston *Journal* says that Rev. Mr. Colburn is now daily expecting the arrival of his long absent father. This is the sort of thing which it would not surprise us to read in a novel; but in real life, it is not of the every day sort. The number of chaplains whose fathers ran away 35 years ago, and are now able to come back rich and repentant, must be small; but if any more such sires there be, let them read this paragraph, and start at once.

—A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* has some odious things to say in favor of what he chooses to call "Mens Rights." "I am," he says, "a bachelor, 31 years of age, in sound health, and in receipt of a salary of $1,500 per year, and, therefore, a good match for any woman, no matter who she may be; yet I remain unmarried from principle, and will remain single until the laws are so altered as to make me master of my own home. I am the owner of real estate acquired by my own labor. I do not mean to allow any woman to control me in the disposal of that property simply because she should happen to be my wife. She would have done nothing toward earning that property, and, therefore, have no moral right in its sale. Any law giving her a dower third is simply a fraud on me, the more so as the law does not give me any dower third in her property. And then the ceremony now-a-days, called marriage does not give me a wife; it merely gives me a woman who can leave me whenever she pleases. I cannot keep her against her wishes. She may go back to her father or elsewhere, and I can't compel her to come back; but should I leave her for any reason she can have me arrested and compel me to support her. Such a thing is one-sided and unfair. A woman held by such a loose tie is not, in my opinion, a wife in the holy way a decent man has shrined in his thoughts.

TAMMANY.

Its Origin, History, Customs, Victories, Defeats and Final Dissolution—A Curious Chapter of Political Information.

The Tammany Society, whose political power was broken on the 7th inst. and whose charter of incorporation the Next New York Legislature will very probably revoke, was one of the most potent organization of the kind that ever existed, having controlled the destinies of many an aspirant for the highest executive, judicial and legislative honors. The society has been in existence over eighty-two years, having been organized on the 12th of May, 1789, about two weeks after Gen. Washington's instalment as the first President of the United States. It derives its name from that of a famous Indian chief, whose attachment to liberty was said to be greater than his love of live, and was established by its founders to counteract the tendencies of the Cincinnati Society, which before its Constitution was amended, was said to be monarchical, or, rather aristocratic in its objects and principles. The Society was originally composed of men of different political opinions, and was intended, as its first constitution, published in 1879, expresses, "to connect, in indissoluble bonds of friendship, American brethern of known attachment to the political rights of human nature and the liberties of the country." A benevolent feature was likewise incorporated in its organization, and, so that the American principles of its founders might be fully carried out, as well as with the design of exhibiting an independence of foreign customs, Indian forms and ceremonies were adopted. The year was divided into seasons and the seasons into moons. All the transactions of the society were to be dated from three eras—its own organization, our national independence and the discovery of America by Columbus. The officers were to be thirteen sachems, representing the thirteen original States, to be elected annually. From their number or from the body of the society was to be elected a supreme head, who was to be styled Grand Sachem. All the customs and ceremonies observed at their meetings have been borrowed from the aborigines. The laws mention the council fire, the calumet or pipe of peace, and the tomahawk, which they bury when the pipe is smoked. One of the principal objects which led to the adoption of these aboriginal forms and ceremonies was a desire to conciliate the numerous tribes of Indians, who at the time of the organization of the society were devastating the defenceless frontiers, slaying the intrepid pioneers with the tomahawk, or laying their homes waste with fire. The members of the society were originally divided into tribes corresponding to the different States. When members joined the society they either chose the tribe to which they preferred to belong, or were assigned to one by the Grand Sachem; but this observance has for some time fallen into disuse.

From the period of its organization the Society continued to increase in wealth and political importance, and in 1805 was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. During the war of 1812 Tammany contributed materially to its support, its wigwam being the headquarters for aiding, assisting and counseling in all measures required by the public safety, as the State of New York, the borders of Canada and the Northwest became the first leading theaters of action. There met Governor Tompkins, Martin Van Buren and other friends of the administration, who performed invaluable services by providing supplies; and there, also, successful naval officers received the homage and honors of the Society.

After the conclusion of peace, it continued for many years to exercise a formidable power in the affairs of the State and nation, and by its influence contributed largely to the election of General Jackson to both his terms of office, giving an unwavering support to his administration from its beginning to its close. In 1840, however, Tammany had to succumb to the tornado which swept over the country and elected General Harrison, but in the municipal election of 1844 it succeeded in gaining control of the city government. This election was averred by their opponents to have been gained by the aid of adopted citizens, and as was stoutly alleged, by an enormous amount of illegal voting, while the manner in which a considerable share of the offices were given to naturalized citizens excited very general dissatisfaction among native-born citizens, and was the means of waking up the Know Nothings to such an extent that in the following year the late James Harder was elected Mayor by the American party, aided by the support of a large number of Whigs. In the municipal elections of the following years, however, Tammany was again generally victorious. In all the Presidential elections from 1842 to 1868 Tammany has invariably supported the Democratic ticket. To what extent within the past few years the State and municipal officers elected by its influence have discharged their duties with a view to the public good, and how far their acts have brought them prominently before the bar of public opinion, leading to the annihilation of the political rule of the once honorable and powerful society, the exciting contest through which the people of New York have recently passed, has made matter of public knowledge.

Experiences of Children in the Northern Fires.

A Port Huron correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says: "You have already been told the story of the little boat load of children carried from Rock Falls to Canada, and saved in spite of storm, and hunger, and exposure. I saw Mrs. Mann, the mother of these children, who arrived here yesterday morning on board the Huron. She had given up all of them for lost. But, mother-like, though four were saved, she mourned deeply for the lost one, who half clad and shivering in the cold water in the bottom of the boat, sailed away upon an unknown and measureless sea, almost in sight of land and deliverance. There were five children in this boat belonging to Mrs. Mann, and four to the owner of the boat who took them away, making nine infant voyagers, who for three days, without food and wet to the skin, floated across Lake Huron in a boat which was kept from going to the bottom by means of an old boot and shoe, which were the only vessels for bailing that these unfortunate travelers had on hand. The mother's heart seemed deeply touched and trembled because no last offices and loving ministries could in the nature of the case, be paid to the little one whose voyage of life was at once so brief and eventful. When these four children were put on a tug at Kincardine, Ontario, to be returned to their parents, it struck a rock just as it was getting under way and went down. The children were rescued and sent homeward by the cars. They have at last reached Port Huron after adventures by field and flood almost equal to Othello's, and it is hoped that they will arrive home without further accident.

"The babe of Mrs. Shubert, of Paris, one of the Polish settlers, was carried from its burning home by its grandmother while its mother stayed behind to fight the fire. The grandmother was compelled to lie down in the roadside ditch with twenty others, where they passed the night, it being the only refuge from the flames, The infant was only three months old, and required nourishment.—Luckily the fire had driven a cow to seek company and shelter with those human beings. A big tin pan was found in a wagon, and the animal was milked. The baby's aunt took the mushy compound which the flying sand, cinders and ashes made of the milk into her mouth, and fed the child in that original manner."

THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Origin of Man.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon, Sunday morning, said: There has been so much light and darkness thrown by recent research as to the origin of man on earth, that men need to be taught as to what are facts and what are fancies. That speculative deductions from scientific facts have worked, and are working mischief, is undeniable. They are ungirding the loins of Christians and sending them out without any historic faith. Seeing this mischief, there are some who shut their eyes and close their ears, and will have none of science, and these err almost as mischievously. As to the antiquity of the race, it may certainly be said that the old chronologists were incorrect and imperfect. Man began further back than the 6,000 years they fixed for his beginning. The Scriptures do not undertake to meddle with this question, and in removing the date of man's appearance we do not unsettle them. All present organizations have probably developed from previous forms. The Divine method of creation was through a long series of gradually occuring developments, so it is only the method of operation which need be doubted—the operation itself remains the same. Concerning mankind there are three views: First, that the race descended from one pair in Eden, who were originally perfect, but who degenerated through some moral delinquency, and whose descendants, inheriting their badness, have been plunged into all sorts of moral confusion. The second view is that, according to the Bible, there were several distinct origins, and that this is true of only one line of the race; and the third view regards man as but the extension of the animal kingdom. This view gives great offense to common people on moral ground, and, also, for scientific reasons, it offends many. Logicians say, "it is a reasoning that, like the kangaroo, proceeds by mighty jumps. It is an instance of philosophical imagination, rather than philosophical research and deduction." It is not to be denied that there are multitudes doubting, aye, and unbelieving, because of these speculations; they have also tended to enhance the power which makes the strong domineer over the weak. These served to make the negro not a human being in the same sense that a Caucasian was. The plane of the Ethiopian seemed that of service. A new theory of rights has thus come into vogue, that right is only a question marking certain degrees of position and power.

There are now two points presenting themselves for consideration. First, that whatever theory prevails as to the origin of men, cannot alter the fact that man came into the world by divine method, and secondly, as far as our duty is concerned, we are more interested in knowing what he is than how he came to be here. Man may be studied—it is for us to know of what he is susceptible—and this is a question of more importance than what road he took to get where he is now. In regard to myself, I am a patient waiter for light. I neither accept nor reject, but I am bound to say that my faith is not afraid to take light from whatever source it may come. The truth is better for us than anything else. As to the present condition of the human family, I am very clear and confident. The race of man is in every respect so much one that we are all heirs alike of moral benefits, however we came here. God made all mankind of one blood.

I reach out hands to science. I believe it to be God's elect, not yet knowing its own mission. It is a means God has used to reveal himself more clearly. All hail the men who think and search! I bid them speed; but I cannot afford to say to any modern deductor, "Take my faith." That is too precious to be abandoned. My greatest desire is to see a higher spirit of sympathy for every good and progressive work in the earth.

ALEXIS.

Sketch of Grand Duke.

The Grand Duke Alexis, who arrived at New York Sunday evening, is the fourth born but third surviving son of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and his Empress, formerly Princess of Hesse. He is now in his twenty-second year, having been born Janury 2, 1850. His berth was attended with great danger to the mother, and there were fears that the babe was still born. When the father presented himself to the Imperial group with his son in his arms the Emperor Nicholas stepped forward and invested the infant prince with the official dignity of Colonel of the Ekathorinenbourg regiment of infantry. The first five years of Alexis' life was a period of deep anxiety for the reigning family, and the country being disturbed by the contentions with Turkey, which ended in actual war. The disasters which were continually befalling the Russian arms in the Crimea preyed so heavily on the Emperor Nicholas that he died March 2, 1855, when the present Emperor ascended to the throne. The Grand Duke Alexis was at this time but a sickly child, and required the most careful nursing. The Emperor Alexander soon restored peace to the Empire, and in 1856 his coronation took place in Moscow. Alexis, then six years of age, made his first appearance before the assembled nobility of the Empire at the brilliant ceremony, and a joyous welcome was accorded to the beautiful Empress when she appeared surrounded by her children.

The Imperial family went, immediately after the coronation, to St. Petersburg, where the young prince was placed for the purpose of receiving his early education under the charge of Madame de Bernard, a French lady, and of Fraulien Julithshof, the orphan daughter of a Courtland nobleman. The lad proved a quick scholar, and was soon not only able to read Russian, French and German, but understood any conversation addressed to him in those languages. At the age of seven he suffered so severely from measles that his life was despaired of, but under the care of a Polish physician, noted for the remarkable cures he had performed, the patient rapidly recovered, and was found much improved in constitution when fully restored to health. In due time the young prince was transferred from the care of his governesses, and placed under the tuition of Professors Turganoff and Von Stein, the former instructing him in mathematics, and geography and the latter in history, while he was taught English by a Scotch gentleman named Gordon. When twelve years old he had also acquired a very fair knowledge of English. Russia was at this time disturbed by an uprising of the Poles. In 1865 his eldest brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, died at Nice, where he had gone to recruit his fast failing health. The Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the dying Prince's affianced bride, the Princes Dagmar, were present at the time of his death.

When about twelve years of age, the Grand Duke accompanied his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, on a voyage of inspection to Sweaborg, and thus had his first experience of the pearils of seafaring life. During the voyage there was a terrible storm of several hour's duration, but the boy voyager was undismayed, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to retire to his state-room. The life of a sailor had become so attractive to him that on returning to St. Petersburg he anxiously besought his father to permit his entering the naval service. The Emperor, however, declined to accede to the request, considering his son of two delicate a constitution to undergo the hardships which are incidental to life on the ocean but afterward yielded so far as to give him the position of inspector of the Russian war vessels stationed in the ports of Finland. Since that time he has become fairly enrolled in the navy of his country, and in the capacity of First Lieutenant on the frigate Svetlana he visits the United States for the first time.

It is thought in Europe that the Grand Duke Alexis will marry the Princess Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and the Princess Mary of Anholt. It is probable that their betrothal will soon be officially announced. The Princess is in her sixteenth year.

For The Beaver Argus.

RESPONSE BY HOMO.

To the Rev. J. B. Breckenridge:

DEAR SIR:—We allow that we deplored your ignorance of ecclesiastical history, and we see no reason thus far to cause us to retract, had you been sufficiently posted in regard to Church history, and the Bible, you never would have dared to make the statements that, "Immediately after death the souls of the righteous and of the wicked are consigned to heaven or hell in accordance with their respective deserts." We do acknowledge that it is a very cutting rebuke, to call a M. E. Minister ignorant, and that to by a stripling, who has not had five days schooling during his existence! and no more learned than the fisherman of Galilee. True, sir, it is a humiliating idea, and because we tell you the truth, you attempt to wield the sword of ridicule, by calling "mad dog," "monomania." We would advise you to take hold of the hilt instead of the blade. What are we to think of a theory that sends one man to heaven where there is "fullness of joy," and another man to hell to writhe in anguish and keen despair; and then, a few thousand years subsequently, arraign them before the great Tribunal to be judged according to their works, involving the dreadful thought that, perhaps, the wrong man was sent to hell!

Now, sir, for your long and loud cry of "materialism," "athism," etc., which you make use of instead of answering my argument. We repudiate the imputation. Such materialism, as you charge us with, rejects all spiritual existences. That we do not. Yet, so far as created beings are concerned, we may safely challenge you, or any man, to show that there was ever a creation without *material*, and of course, "materialism." To deny this, is to deny creation itself.

We believe in Bible materialism; and we also believe in Bible spiritualism. But we do not believe in atheistic materialism, nor Roman Catholic and Protestant spiritualism. The atheistic materialism denies to all men future life, and rejects all spiritual existences. Romanism and Protestantism both affirm man has a spiritual nature inherently, or by creation, while the great apostle affirms, 1 Cor. xv, the first man was "not spiritual, but animal," and that spiritual was brought in by the second Adam, and he affirms, "the first man was of the earth, earthy," decidedly a *material* being, and is only developed a spiritual one by an implantation of a spiritual seed the resurrection from death, at the last trump or a change, if alive. Equivalent to a resurrection of dead ones. Then it is, by the spirit of God given unto us as believers in Jesus, that we become spiritual beings. It is by the work of grace, and not by natural generation, that we come into the possession of a spiritual existence. Not an intangible one, but that spiritual condition in which death has no more power over us forever.

Do you not see that you have wronged us before our readers, by classing us with the "atheistic materialists. So far as the finally impenitent are concerned, they are only "of the earth earthy;" hence, are never anything else than material, so organized as to think, while alive, like other animal beings, though with a more perfect organization or intellect, and capable of receiving an engrafted spiritual element, but without that they perish utterly, if they wilfully reject God's method of becoming spiritual after it has been fully presented to them.

In your concluding paragraph you say "by Homo's mode of interpretation, one can prove either nothing or anything." The old infidel argument, "any tune can be fiddled out of the Bible." Shame on such a minister of the Gospel!! Tell that story to your congregation next Sunday, and to your Sabbath School children that you can fiddle any tune out of that blessed old book the Bible!! Will you please try your hand, and fiddle the tune *immortal soul* out of the Bible, use Homo's mode of interpretation as your fiddle stick if you please. We dare you to do it. Take up the Gauntlet, and play the man.

DELAWARE.

The Flogging at New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, November 25.—To-day the jail yard in this town was filled with idlers and curious people, to witness the semi-annual exercises at their pillory and whipping-post. The performance was hardly as interesting as usual. There were four persons condemned to stand in the pillory, one hour each, and as the pillory will accommodate but two at a time, there was much delay before the flogging began. The spectators were annoyed at the delay, and the gentleman who stood there, dressed in a wooden collar and cuffs, looked as if they would have dispensed with that portion of the ceremony without a sigh.

When the occupants of the pillory gently crept down the ladder the whipping began. Four men were flogged. They were convicted of crimes of all grades, from petty larceny up to attempt to commit homicide; yet they were flogged with absolute impartiality. Each received twenty lashes on the bare back from the "cat" of the Sheriff, who was tender or severe in the manipulation of his whip, according to the deserts of his victims. The colored men came in, perhaps, for the largest share of the heavy blows, for the Delaware mind is always excited to more indignation when sinners happen to belong to the negro race. The names of the flogged men are John Bush, John Harris, John Graves and Lewis Collins.

THE MORMONS.

Shadowings of the President's Policy.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The President in treating of affairs in Utah in his annual message will simply confine himself to the recall of actual facts as furnished to him from official sources and other than the statements of the instructions furnished by the United States Government to the judiciary and the subsequent attempts to enforce the law there. There will be no mention of this question. The Mormons do not contemplate any policy of retaliation through their representatives here. They profess willingness to make all due concession so far as the future is concerned, and only ask that the existing relation shall not be disturbed.

LATEST SEA HORROR.

An American Steamer Burned to the Water's Edge—Captain, Crew and Passengers Lost.

By American Press Association.

NEW YORK, November, 22.—A dispatch just received states that the steamer City of New London, running between this city and New London, Connecticut, while on a passage through Long Island Sound to New London, Connecticut, last night, was burned to the water's edge. The dispatch states that the Captain of the vessel and a large number of passengers were drowned. The intelligence created the greatest alarm and excitement among the friends of the passengers on the ill-fated vessel.

The Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, now seriously ill of typhoid fever, is thirty years of age. He was born on the 9th of November, in the year 1841. It is inferred in some quarters that he is of an unhealthy constitution by hereditary predisposition, and that he has not taken any due care to avert the consequences of this physical tendency to disease.

If the Prince dies the heirship to the throne would, of course, descend to his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, who was born at Frogmore Lodge, Windsor, on the 8th of January, 1864, and is, consequently, now nearly eight years old. The law of succession to the British throne provides that the crown shall descend to the direct lineal male heir. The chances of the brothers of the Prince of Wales to inherit the throne are, therefore, very slender. Between Prince Alfred, the Queen's second son, and the crown there stand five lives, only one of the Prince of Wales' six children having died and the chance of the male children to Prince Albert Edward the younger. Two sons and three girls are still alive to the Prince of Wales, and it is hardly probable that they will all die prematurely.

A Priest Denounces Mrs. Woodhull.

In New York city, Wednesday evening, Rev. Father Damien said that the next new religion would be that founded by Victoria C. Woodhull and her admirers. He looked upon it as a bad omen for the morality of the city to see an audience of some thousands of men and women sit—aye, even stand—and listen to the vile attacks made by such a woman on religion's holiest institutions, for two hours, and vehemently applaud when she ridiculed what every Christian was taught to believe most sacred. New York society must be in a deplorable condition when men and women of wealth and genius, moving in the highest circles, paid homage to a woman who declared that she was a "Free Lover" and gloried in the title, and grew enthusiastic when she called on her female hearers to pay no attention to what she called the "hollow unmeaning ceremony of marriage," but to declare themselves "Free Lovers," as she had done. The reverend preacher closed his address by warning his congregation against all doctrines so dangerous as those of Victoria Woodhull and the Free Lovers.

—David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, writes Colonel Forney, has been for half a century the favorite orator of the American bar. His renown was national before he was thirty; and, as he not only never sought but resolutely declined office, and rarely practiced in the courts of other States, his fame is mainly the outgrowth of professional efforts in his native city. He is still living in Philadelphia, in his seventy-seventh year, the most active veteran of his time. Who can not recall him in the flush of his manhood? Of middle hight, compactly made, with a full, round chest; his forehead high and broad, eyes black, mouth large, and filled with the finest teeth, he is frequently seen on the streets, almost as erect and graceful as when he thrilled our court rooms and was followed by crowds of admirers. Mr. Brown was always rather an exquisite in his dress, and to this day his blue coat and brass buttons, buff vest and light pantaloons, gloved hands, neat boot and faultless hat, prove the youthfulness of his tastes and the gravity of his disposition. He is, perhaps, too fond of dress, but he defends his peculiarity by the saying that "he never knew a man to speak well in clumsy boots, nor to have a clear mind with dirty hands and face."

—The decision on the appeal of the Credit Mobilier by the Supreme Court in this city, Monday by which the judgment obtained in the lower court was set aside, takes every one by surprise who is acquainted with facts in the the case. This institution was legalized by the Legislature several years ago, and was liable to a tax on its divdends. Failing to report at all to the proper authorities, the affairs of the company were investigated, and the officers of the State believed it indebted to the treasury in a large sum. Suit was brought, and judgment rendered in behalf of the State. This judgment is now set aside on the pretext that profits, divided as such, are not technically dividends. In our view, this is utterly absurd, and the dissenting opinion of Judge AGNEW, arguing the correctness of the judgment given by the court below, is regarded as an able and unanswerable document.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—Dispatches from Arizona say that the Indians who butchered the Winkenburg stage-passengers left the greenbacks belonging to the party scattered on the ground, and did not even take gold coin from the bodies of some of the victims. This is regarded as full confirmation of the belief that the marauders were savages, and not white highwaymen in disguise. An active pursuit of the Indians is making. The press of the Pacific coast is unanimous in denunciation of the interference of Vincent Collyer in Arizona.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.

In North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., containing 57 acres—40 clear, 17 in timber—all under fence. The improvements: Hewed Log House and Kitchen, hewed Log Barn and good stone Spring House. There are sixty bearing Fruit Trees: Apples and Peaches, besides there has been planted the two last years 65 Apples, 200 Peaches, 25 Pears, 25 Cherrys, 1000 Concord Grapes, which will bear the next year, together with Rasperry, ever bearing Hitatiney and Wilson Blackberry, Strawberry and Churrants, all of the largest and best. For terms, inquire of the undersigned, on the premises. JOHN H. BEIGHLEY.

nov29-4t.

NEW DRY-GOODS BAZAAR.

When you visit the city, do not fail to call and see the

New Dry-Goods Bazaar

OF

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

172 & 174

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

The Handsomest Dry-Goods Emporium in the State.

OUR MOTTO,

Good Goods at Low Pricees

Through the season we are in receipt of

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Our stock is always full, fresh and complete.

We respectfully ask the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

To our Stock, as our Wholesale Department is at all times fully supplied with goods which we offer, either by the piece or package, at the lowest

New-York or Philadelphia Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Erwin's Dry-Goods Bazar

Nos. 172 & 174 Federal St.,

nov29-1y. ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

New Advertisements.

TREE ORNAMENTS.

(PAPER VERY ELEGANT.)

Also,

GOLD PENS,

POCKET BOOKS,

ARTIST & WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,

Very Low, and Large Assortment.

J. G. BACKOFEN & SON,

461 Smithfield Street,

Above Sixth Avenue,

nov29-4t.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reineman.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY,

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN,
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY,
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE.
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT,
E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,

nov29-1y.] SOLE AGENTS.

Summons in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

SEAL *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Beaver County, Greeting:*

If Jesse Smith make you sure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you, as heretofore, that you summon F. M. Manning, Leonard Mallory, M. C. Hill, John Forsyth, A. W. Brown, Samuel Kennedy, and William G. Beatty, by good and lawful Summoners, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Beaver, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held the third Monday of March next, to show wherefore—

Whereas, The said Plaintiff and the said Defendants hold together, and undivided, a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ohio, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chesnut, thence by land of R. Prichard south 31¼ degrees east 5 21-100 perches to a sycamore; thence, by land of same, south 15¾ degrees east 6 9-10ths perches to a post; thence north 75½ degrees east 38 2-10th perches to a post; thence by land of said Jesse Smith north 8¼ degrees west 11 45-100th perches to a white oak; thence by land of the same north 31¾ degrees west 86 84-100ths perches to a chesnut oak; thence by land of same north 5 degrees west 5 7-10ths perches to a stone-pile; thence by land of Clark Thompson south 64¼ degrees west 63 perches to a post; thence by land of George Dawson's heirs south 16¼ degrees east 109 perches to a post; thence by land of R. Pritchard N. 70¾ degrees E. 37 7-10 perches to the place of beninning; (excepting therefrom lot No. 8, sold to Capt. E. Bennett, containing one acre and 15 perche). The above described piece or parcel of land having been divided into lots numbered from four to forty-three inclusive, and containing in the whole [exclusive of lot No. 8.] forty acres and ninety-eight perches, as will appear by map or plan of said lots made by James Harper, August 5th, 1865, of which they, the defendants, deny partition to be made between them according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and unjustly permits the same not to be done.

Witness the Honorable A. W. ACHESON, President of our said Court at Beaver, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871. JOHN CAUGHEY, *Pro.*

JOHN BRABBING, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Beaver, Nov. 28, 1871.—6w

FARM FOR SALE, in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., five miles west of Beaver, three miles from Potter's station on the C. & P. R. R. This farm contains one hundred and six acres. The improvements are seventy acres cleared and in good order; the balance well timbered; frame house and barn, very good orchard of all kinds of fruit. For terms, enquire of E. P. Kuhn, esq., Beaver; or Wm. C. Hunter, Bridgewater.

[nov22-2m.

ROBT. CARSON, ALEX. CARSON,

R. & A. CARSON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and gins, Monongahela rectified, rye whiskey, &c, No. 82 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny city. [jy5-1y

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Desoto Oil Company will meet at the Express office in Rochester, on Saturday, Dec. 2d, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m. WM. BRUNT, SR., *Pres't.*

nov22-2t] (*Conservative copy.*)

Boggs & Buhl

OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRY-GOODS

IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

One case American Poplins, all colors, at 25 cents less than former wholesale prices.

All-Wool Grey-mixed, Double Shawls At $5.00.

25 PIECES VERY HEAVY & EXTRA Wide Serge Plaids, at 35 cents.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

OFFERED TO CUSTOMERS IN

BLACK ALPACAS,

Satin Cloths,

Silk Poplins,

AND

ALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.

IN OUR

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Extra good value in Cassimers, Flannels, Water-Proofs, Jeans, and a full stock of Domestics.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

apr5-1y;ch my17;je21aug9;oct11;nov22.

Forty-Second Year.

Godey's Lady's Book,

FOR 1872.

THE

CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES,

Because it is the Best!

For the past forty-two years the Book has been considered the guide of woman in everything that is calculated to elevate the sex.

THE OLD FAMILIAR WRITERS,

Whose stories have largely contributed to this end, have all been retained.

Marion Harland, Ino Churchill,
Louisa S. Dorr, Metta Victoria Victor,
S. Annie Frost, Mrs. C. A. Hopkinson
Sue Chestnutwood, Mrs. Denison, etc. etc.,

Have a reputation for excellence in their writings far above any others in the magazine line.

OUR COLORED FASHION-PLATES

Are the most correct of any published in the country.

Beautiful Steel Plates,

Of these the *Lady's Book* gives fourteen each year.

Original Music.—Godey's is the only magazine in which music prepared expressly for it appears.

Model Cottages.—The only magazine in this country that gives these designs is the *Lady's Book.*

Drawing Lessons.—In this we are also alone.

We have also a *Children's*, a *Horticultural*, and a *Health* department.

GODEY'S INVALUABLE RECEIPTS

upon every subject, for the Boudoir, Nursery, Kitchen, House, and Laundry.

Tinted Engravings.—This is a series of engravings that no one has attempted but ourselves.

Ladies' Fancy Work Department.—Some of the designs in this dedartment are printed in colors, in a style unequalled.

In addition to all the above attractions, there will be published, monthly, a double page engraving, the general title of which will be

Mrs. LOLIPOP'S PARTY.

We promise these sketches (outline in their character) to be superior to any of the kind heretofore published.

TERMS:

One copy, one year	$ 3 00
Two copies, one year	5 00
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club, making twelve copies	27 50

To accommodate our subscribers, we will club with Arthur's Home Magazine and Children's Hour at the following prices:—

The receipt of $4.00 will pay for Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine for one year.

The receipt of $3.50 will pay for Godey's Lady's Book and The Children's Hour for one year.

☞ The money must all be sent at one time for any of the clubs, and additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

☞ Canada subscribers must send 24 cents additional for every subscription to the Lady's Book, and 12 cents for either of the other magazines, to pay the American postage.

How to Remit.—In Remitting by mail, a Post-office Order on Philadelphia, or a Draft on Philadelphia or New York, *payable to the order of L. A. Godey,* is preferable to bank notes. If a Draft or Post-office order cannot be procured, send United States or National Bank Notes.

Address L. A. GODEY,

N. E. Corner Sixth and Chestnut Sts., Phil.

nov22-3t.]

New Advertisement.

THE WORLD'S INTERNAL REMEDY.

JOHNSON'S

Rheumatic Compound

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER,

Quick in its Action, Permanent in its Cure.

This medicine is the prescription of a world-renowned French Physician, who used it in his extensive practice many years before offering it to the public in its present form, but finally becoming convinced of its great curative properties, and desiring to profit those suffering from this terrible disease, consented to have it put up in bottles and sold at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

If necessary, we might offer the certificates of thousands who have been cured by it, but the best recommendation we can give it is, a trial of one, two or three bottles, which will certainly relieve the most difficult case. Try it and be convinced. We have advertised this medicine for sale by George C. Goodwin & Co. of Boston. A cure or the money refunded, and out of near 500 bottles sold at retail, they have had but 8 bottles returned.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spirituous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment. The Imperial Cough Syrup has been used for the last thirty years.

Prepared only by R. E. SELLERS & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

45 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

And sold by druggists everywhere. [feb15 1y

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. Fifth St. Cincinnati, O.

The only reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

L. D. SINE'S

EIGHTEENTH GRAND

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION

To be Drawn Monday Jan. 1, 1872,

$200,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TWO GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES

$10,000 in American Gold!

$10,000 in American Silver!

Five Prizes, $1,000 Each Greenbacks

Ten Prizes, $ 500 Each Greenbacks

One Span of Matched Horses, with Family Carriage and Silver-mounted Harness worth $1,500

5 Horses & Buggies with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600!

Five fine-toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each!

25 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!

2300 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each!*

Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains, Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Silver-plated Castors, Solid Silver and Double-plated Table and Teaspoons, Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Silver plated Dinner Forks, Silver Vest Chains, Photograph Albums, Ladies' Gold Breastpins, Shirt-Studs and Sleeve-Buttons, Finger-rings, Gold Pens (silver extension), &c.

Whole Number Gifts, 25,000.

Tickets Limited to 100,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to Whom Liberal Premiums will be Paid.

Single Tickets, $2; Six Tickets, $10; Twelve Tickets, $20; Twenty-five Tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All orders must be addressed to L. D. SINE, box 86.

nov22:tc) Office, 101 W. Fifth-st., Cincinnati, O.

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW - SHADES,

STAIR RODS, &C.

A full and well selected stock of,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ A Liberal Reduction made to Ministers and on Church Carpets.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

mar8;'71—1y] PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Received at SPEYERER & SONS, Rochester, Pa.

apr13:hdnov15.

Miscellaneous.

ORGANIZED 1851.

BERKSHIRE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Home office, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mutual protection is secured to the Policy Holders of this company by a Special Law of the State. For example: Suppose you are thirty-five years of age, and take an ordinary Life Policy. If you should make ONE payment, and should fail to make the SECOND payment when due, you still remain insured during the second year and three days of the third year. If you die during the two years and three days, your family will receive the full amount of the Policy, less only the overdue premium and interest.

One Annual Payment will keep you insured 2 years and three days. Two Annual Payments will keep you insured 4 years and 12 days. Three Annual Payments will keep you insured 6 years and 27 days. Four annual payments will keep you insured 8 years and 46 days. Five Annual Payments will keep you insured 10 years and 56 days. Six Annual Payments will keep you insured 12 years and 14 days. This protection applies to any age, and is expressed in every Policy.

The Advantages of such Protection.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1871.

W. H. GREENE, late of New York, insured a few years since in the Berkshire Life Insurance Company for $3,500; but, owing to misfortune in business, was unable to make any payment to the Company during one year and ten months prior to his decease, which occurred January 12, 1870.

I have this day received (at the New York office of the Company, 271 Broadway corner of Chambers street), Three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars, this being the full amount due to his widow, after deducting the overdue payments and interest.

W. B. HARRISON, 107 Broadway.

A Special Law of the State of Massachusetts

Provides that if you should fail to make your payment when due, and still preserve the conditions of the Policy, you will remain insured for a certain number of years and days thereafter, and if death occurs during that time the Policy will be paid as above.

The ratio of expenses to receipts in this Company is smaller than the average of all the Companies doing business in the United States.

The True Benefits of Life Insurance.—It is time that those who seek the true benefits of Life Insurance should understand that Companies which strive to do the largest business (and persistently ignore future liabilities,) are by no means the best companies in which to insure.

It is the aim of the Officers and Directors of the Berkshire to do a safe, progressive business, which shall each year add to the strength and stability of the Company, and at the same time furnish its members with more Insurance, larger Dividends, and greater advantages than can be realized in any other Company.

Annual Cash Dividends.—This Company is Strictly Mutual, and divides all the profits among the Policy Holders, on the Contribution Plan. As your Cash Dividends increase, the future payments which you make will gradually decrease. Dividends may be added to the Policy, and are never forfeited by the non-payment of premiums, but may at any time be converted into Cash. EBEN ALLISON, Agent

Beaver, Pa., Sept 13;1y

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN

EYES

INSERTED TO

MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE.

No Cutting or Pain Whatever.

ADDRESS—DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep13-1y.

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will produce a medicine that will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

DR FAHRNEY'S

Celebrated Blood Cleanser or Panacea.

It must be a better Cathartic a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Pan-a-ce-a. No matter how long it has been in use or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

—:0:—

$500 REWARD!!

A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and, Head and *Female Complaints* than

DR FAHRNEY'S

BLOOD CLEANSER OR PANACEA,

which is used more extensively by practicing physicians than any other popular medicine known.

☞ Prepared by P. FAHRNEY'S BROS. & Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and DR. P. FAHRNEY, Chicago Price 1.25 per bottle. For sale by Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and by JOHN MOORE, Druggist, Beaver, Pa. [jy12-1y

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per cent, free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.

S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice-Pres't.

D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer

A Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, B. Founbee, Joshua Rhodes, John Scott, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. aug 16-1y

James H. Rankin,

DEALER IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

CUTTLERY, PLATED WARE,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

Japannese and Plain Fine Ware,

WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Call and see our stock and learn our prices

No. 6th St., (Late St. Clair St.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

nov1-1y

Seminary & Institute.

R. T. TAYLOR, Principal.

The attention of the Youth of this and adjoining counties is called to the

MALE SCHOOL

now being opened in connection with the other Department.

Rooms have been provided for Thirty-two Boys or Young Men, who will receive every advantage, and will be boarded at reasonable rates. Address the Principal. DANIAL AGNEW,

sep27tf *Prest Trustees.*

M. MILLER,........W. DOLBY,..........J. Y. MARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.,

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors, Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;'71-1y

MANTUA - MAKING,

Fmily Sewing, &c.

THE undersigned, having had considerable experience in Mantua-Making, and general Family Sewing, tenders her services to the ladies of Rochester and surrounding boroughs. Her place of business is on River street, two doors west of Speyerer & Sons' store. Charge moderate.

nov15-6w.] Mrs. M. H. KERR.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

fe9:tf] J. J. ANDERSON & SONS

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the last will of James Crawford, deceased, late of Beaver Falls, Beaver county Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay. Mrs. MARY CRAWFORD,

SEYMOUR CRAWFORD,

oct25;6w *Ex'rs*

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do work better or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Gold and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial.

feb2:1y

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

In the Borough of Beaver

FOR SALE.

THE late residence of DANIEL IKIRT, deceased, being an excellent and substantial Brick Mansion of Fourteen Rooms, with Eighteen Acres of land adjoining, upon which is a good Orchard, Comfortable Tenement House, and Mill for the manufacture of Mineral Paint. The above property is in a beautiful location and affords a rare chance to purchasers to acquire one of the finest homes in the country. It will all be sold together or divided.

For further particulars, call on or address

Mrs. ANN IKIRT,

nov15-3w.] BEAVER C. H., PA.

[Pittsburgh Daily *Dispatch* copy eod for 3 mos. and send bill to this office.]

☞ Blanks, Bill-heads, Cards, Posters, &c., neatly executed at this office.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 29th, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	60 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, AND **S. M. PETTENGILL & Co,** 37 Park Row, New York, are the *sole* agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.47 p. m., Evening Fast Line, 5.27.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

Pitt. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls Accom. 6.03 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m., New Castle accom. 8.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.12 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m., B. F. accom. 7.37 p. m.

Trains going East leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. accom. 6.05 a. m; Enon accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.50 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m., Chicago Mail 2.05 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 8.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago m'l 3.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 9.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.55 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.42 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.46

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Ferry Adv—J. B. & S. Maxwell & Co..........2sq1w
Special Notice—Hugo Andriessen..........1sq1y
Girl Wanted—W. H. Moore..........X
Special Notice—N. Y. Tribune..........X
Advertisement—Harper's Magazine..........X
Advertisement—Harper's Weekly..........X
Advertisement—Harper's Bazar..........X
Special Notice—M. Schiff..........5
Special Notice—R. Steinfeld..........5
Summons in Partition—John Græbing..........2sq6
Special Notice—Mrs. Fast..........14
Special Notice—Demmler & Bros..........C
Advertisement—Myran & Siedle..........3½sq1y
Advertisement—A. V. Erwin & Co..........1½sq1y
Advertisement—J. G. Bockolen & Son..........2sq1
Advertisement—R. E. Sellers & Co..........C
Farm for Sale—John H Beighley..........1sq1
Special Notice—S. & J. Snellenburg..........13
Special Notice—Small & Walther..........5

FOR the newest and latest novelties in Watches Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices; go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7:1y,

Casualties.—Mrs. William Adams of Rochester, an aged lady, fell on the evening of the 16th, breaking both bones of her left fore arm near the wrist.

—A young son of Mr. Isaac Ankeny of Bridgewater sustained a fracture of the leg a few days ago by falling over an embankment. Both of the above cases are under the care of Dr. J. C. Levis of Bridgewater, and the patients are doing well.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unequaled. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan25;1y

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, Beaver, or at S. C. Hannen's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A Boschee's German Syrup *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29;1y

The following remedy for small-pox is from the Kittanning *Free Press*, and is vouched for by J. M. Taylor, a well-known physician of that place: First give a dose of calomel and rhubarb sufficient to operate moderately on the patient's bowels; then, put one quarter of a good-sized crust of vaccine virus into sixteen teaspoonfuls of water and take one teaspoonful every three hours. Several cases are said to have been treated successfully in Armstrong county by this remedy.

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market St. Pittsburgh. je7;1y

☞ A gentlemen from Bethel Hill, Me., says that Messrs. Allen Bros., proprietors of Philip Allen's Print Works R. I., were down to Bryant's Pond recently, trouting, when one of them was attacked with sciatic rheumatism so suddenly, that he had to be carried from the pond to his hotel; a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* was resorted to, and he was out next day.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices.—Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7ly

Why these High Prices?—Has it never occurred to our butchers that the market prices of beef cattle and of pork as quoted daily and weekly throughout the country are not more than half what they were a year ago? One would suppose that a matter of so much general interest could not have escaped the notice of such an intelligent class of persons as our butchers, but we are forced to believe that it has, or they would not be demanding of their customers the same retail prices they did then. There must be a remedy found for their exorbiant prices soon. The people are complaining, and very justly. Will not some one break this bull ring by undertaking to furnish the people meat at reasonable rates?

DR. DAVID STANTON. — Card Photographs from negative recently taken) of our late lamented Auditor General elect sent free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. H. Noss, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. nov22-2w

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93, Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

Taken to the State's Prison.—On last Wednesday John Græbing, jr., (the deputy sheriff) conveyed Harriet Harkison, who was convicted of larceny a few days previous, to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City. Before taking the wretched woman from the jail, an opportunity was given her to visit the cell (in the same prison), in which her son, James Harn, is confined for murder in the first degree. The mother and son were together for some time, after which they separated, she to accompany the officer of the law to the penitentiary, where she is to stay fifteen months, and he to await the further action of the Court which is to determine whether a new trial will be granted him, or sentence of death pronounced as the case now stands. The motion for a new trial will be argued at the adjourned term of Court which will be held on the 18th of January, at which time we presume the question will be finally disposed of.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. je7,1y

Poor Tammany.—The New York *Sun* says:

Tweed having been arrested, Sweeny and Hilton having resigned, Ingersoll, Garvey and Woodward having absconded, and Connolly having long ago disappeared from view, the Mayor may now lift up his voice and sing:

> "O Hall stood on the burning deck
> Whence all but he had fled;
> The flame that lit the battle's wreck
> Shone round him o'er the dead."

Or, if he prefers, the plaint of Moore to the dirge of Hemans, he may give vent to his feelings in the expressive lines:

> "I'm the last rose of summer
> Left blooming alone;
> All my lovely companions
> Are faded and gone."

Or, he can cut stick and go without singing at all.

☞ How are you to-day? I'm not feeling well, billious and sick headache, have been looking around for a box of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*, but our traders are all sold out.—*Country Paper.*

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull, Theodore Tilton's candidate for the Presidency, and editor of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, will deliver a lecture in the Mercantile Library Room, in Pittsburgh, on next Friday evening (December 1st.) Her subject will be "Constitutional Equality." "The cowardly Knaves who have slandered her, are requested, if they can summon the courage, to secure front seats."

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its various branches, to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7:1y

Thanksgiving Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, in Bridgewater, on Thursday, November 30th, at 10½ o'clock, a. m. An arrangement has been made by the pastors (Rev. Mr. Shields and Rev. J. C. Wilson), to have their congregations meet together on that day, and at that time. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev Mr. Wilson.

WANTED.—50 cords young black walnut. Sticks four to twelve inches in thickness. Beaver Falls Cutlery Co., Beaver Falls, Pa. nov2-1m.

The Beaver ARGUS and *Radical* are at it, horns and hoof.—*Lawrence Guardian.*

All a mistake, dear *Guardian.* The ARGUS and *Radical* have only little funny spirts occasionally to keep things from becoming monotonous down this way. No harm whatever is meant by the newspaper raids in Beaver county.

WALTHAM WATCHES. Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

THE RISE IN THE RIVER has brought down coal as well as many other both, ornamental as well as useful goods; for further information call at Bence's Millinery and Trimming Store, Beaver, and see how cheap they sell Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Shirts, Velvets, Trimmings, &c. The largest stock of Millinery Goods of the season has just been opened, with all the newest shapes and latest styles that can well be obtained in New York; also new Collars, Ribbons, Bows, Hoods, and Winter Goods generally, at Bence's, Third St., Beaver. Butter, eggs and chickens taken in exchange for goods. [nov22-3t.

The C. & P. Railroad.—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad has been leased to the Pennsylvania Central for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. What will be done with the road after this lease expires, we are not advised.

The Cleveland *Herald*, in referring to the meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, held in that city on Tuesday, for the purpose of ratifying the perpetual lease of that road to the Pennsylvania Central Company, says: The meeting organized at noon. Considerable time was occupied in reading the lease, which was a very long document. By the conditions of the lease, the Pennsylvania Company are to pay interest on all bonds of the Pittsburgh Company, and guarantee the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Company seven per cent., free of tax on a capital stock, increased forty-three per cent from the present figure. The terms of the lease are generally considered favorable to the fortunate holders of the stock, as it secures a good dividend on an investment increased by nearly a half.

On the vote being summed up it was found the ratification of the lease was carried by a very heavy majority.

There had been some discussion pending the vote, and symptoms of decided opposition on the part of a portion of the minority, but after the announcement of the vote amicable arrangements were made and all opposition has been withdrawn. The lease is now an accomplished fact, and the road passes under the entire control of the Pennsylvania Central Company.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7-1y

George W. Cranston, near Fairview, Guernsey county, Ohio, recently cut a poplar tree on his farm which made, when sawed, 5,722 feet of lumber. The log was sold to Davis, Stenton & Co., of Barnesville, Ohio, for $125.75.

YOU can save 25 per cent. in buying your Furs at M. Schiff's, at New Brighton. He received this fall an entire new stock, so he can warrant every set to be sound, and he is selling them at very low prices. All kinds of Red, White and Barred Flannel, can not be bought anywhere as cheap as at this house, as Mr. Schiff contracted for a heavy stock before the great rise in price.

The Sheriff and County Commissioners of the Republican county of Beaver, are trying to kill the *Radical* by giving the county printing to the other newspapers. It is probable that the *Radical* will live long after they shall have got out of reach of the contempt of decent men. We have a "thing" of the same sort in one of the offices in this county.—*Meadville Republican.*

Our understanding of the matter is, that the *Radical* refused to do the printing at the rates proposed by the Sheriff and Commissioners, which rates the other Beaver county papers accepted. This being the case, the *Radical* is radically wrong in creating the impression abroad that those county officials are "things."—*Lawrence Journal.*

Yours, *Mr. Journal*, is the correct view of the printing question in this county. The Meadville editor, evidently only wanted to talk for talk's sake.

IF you purchase your Clothing at R. Steinfeld's, New Brighton, you will be dressed in fashion, and find out that this is the place where you can obtain bargains.

By an advertisement to be found elsewhere in the ARGUS it will be seen that the new Wire Ferry across the river at Vanport, this county, is completed and at the present is in successful operation. As the Messrs. Maxwell have been at considerable expense to erect this public convenience, we trust the public will do their part in making it a paying concern by giving it a liberal patronage.

Mr. J. R. Imbrie, of the Surgeon General's Department, Washington, D. C., has forwarded to us a package of late Washington papers, for which he has our thanks.

Court adjourned on last Friday noon. Quite a number of the civil cases were continued, others settled by the parties. The following were called up, tried and disposed of as follows:

William Johnston vs. Lewis Reno's ex'rs. Nov. 21, 1871. Jury sworn, and verdict rendered for plaintiff for $1,500 with stay of executions six months.

Stephen Clarke vs. C. H. Hall & Co, Nov. 22, 1871. Jury sworn, and verdict for plaintiff rendered for $511.03.

Thos. H. Jackson vs. Esther Squires *et al.* Jury sworn. Same day plaintiff took a non suit.

Jas. Watt vs. Dennis Vaughn. Nov. 23, 1871. Defendant confessed. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for $ 06.00 and costs.

Hugh Anderson vs. John Elner, Nov. 22, 1871. Jury sworn, verdict for defendant.

Thirty Years of American History.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on the 23d of November last, the negro boy Oscar Dunn, an apprentice to the plastering trade. He is of griffe color, between 20 and 21 years of age, and about five feet ten or eleven inches high. All persons are cautioned not to barbor said boy under the penalty of the law. Wilson & Patterson, corner St. John and Common streets,—*New Orleans Picayune*, 1841.

DIED.—In New Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1871, the Hon. Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana.

Personal.—Capt. Charles J. Dickey, of the U. S. Army, formerly of this county, but for some time past stationed at Fort Sully, Dakotah Territory, is now here on a leave of absence, looking quite hearty and soldier-like. He leaves for the west again in a few days.

Samuel A. Adams, esq., of Washington, D. C., is also on a visit to his relatives in Beaver county at the present time.

Sad Accident.—On Monday of last week, Mr. Martin S. Brumbaugh, of Bedford, Pa., while engaged in sawing wood with a circular saw (horse power) met with a very severe accident and came near losing his life. The saw, it appears, was cracked, and by some means of other got out of plumb, caught on the wood, and was twitched into a number of pieces and hurled with great force through the air, several pieces striking Mr. B. on the breast, inflicting several very severe cuts. Indeed, for a while his life was despaired of.

Rev. J. H. Aughey, formerly a resident of Rochester, this county, and who has had charge for some time past of two or three Presbyterian congregations near the Beaver and Lawrence county line, removed to Wurtumburg last week. May he find his new home a pleasant one, is the sincere wish of a large number of friends and acquaintances in this locality.

Judge Woodward, formerly of the Supreme Court of this State, and now a Representative in Congress for the 12th Pa. District was married to Mrs. E. H. McCallister of Lexington, Ky., on the 23d inst.

AN entirely new stock of millinery, including the latest novelties in hats and bonnets, just received at Mrs. Fast's. She will also sell at greatly reduced prices a fine lot of shawls, black and colored velveteens, opera flannel, felt skirts, hosiery, gloves, ladies' underwear, ladies' and children's hoods, collars, ribbons and all articles usually found in first-class trimming stores. Also a large stock of toys and fancy articles, writing desks, portfolios, vases, statuary, &c. Corner of Third and Seminary streets, Beaver, Pa. [nov29-2t.

WANTED.—Agents to sell the Patent Adjustable Stove Shelves, an article of great practical value to every family. These shelves can readily be attached to any stove, and are absolutely an indispensable article, where they have been once used for raising bread or biscuit, warming victuals and plates, or drying any small articles, doing away with burnt pies, vegetables, meats, etc., that have been placed in the oven of the cook stove in good condition to be warmed, but are unfortunately forgotten and have been burnt or dried. Persons desiring to carry on a profitable business during the winter, will find it to their interest to send for a descriptive circular to Demmler Brothers, at No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. [nov29-2w.

PREPARE FOR WINTER.—Messrs S. & J. Snellenburg, the Beaver county clothiers, Broadway, New Brighton, have on hand the finest and largest assortment of ready made clothing ever brought to Beaver county, which they are determined to dispose of at prices to suit the most economical. Overcoats of every variety of style and quality; Coats, Pants, Vests, and Unmentionables of every size and pattern. Suits made to order at short notice from the best selected material.—Broadway, New Brighton.

This is the unique pattern of a Western personal: "We are sorry to receive No. 1, of the Comanche county *World.* The *World* is badly printed, and has a sickly, poverty-stricken appearance. Mr. John Smith, its publisher, is an idiot. If the 'leading men' of Comanche county are responsible for the foundation of the paper, they ought to be sent to the penitentiary. We trust that Mr. Smith will stop the publication of his paper and save his money."

A Warm Day.—Last Sabbath (Nov. 26th) was the warmest day of the month. Overcoats were thrown off, and fires, generally, were dispensed with. On Monday morning, however, the wind changed, and the air became quite raw again.

How to Study Successfully.—How to study successfully, the body must be healthy, the mind at ease, and time managed with great economy. Persons who study many hours in the day, should perhaps have two separate pursuits going on at the same time, one for one part of the day, and the other for the other; and these of as opposite a nature as possible—that the mind may be refreshed by change, and all the effects of lassitude avoided. There is one piece of advice in a life of study, which we think no one will object to; and that is, every now and then to be completely idle—to do nothing at all; indeed, this part of a life of study is commonly considered as so decidedly superior to the rest, that it almost obtained an exclusive preference over those other parts of the system, with which we wish to see it connected.

Lecture in the Methodist E. Church.—Rev. J. J. McIlyar, who made one of the Sir Knights of Allegheny Commandary in the tour of Europe, will lecture on next Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th, in the M. E. Church of Beaver. The interesting subject of "Naples, Pompeii, and Vesuvius," will be discussed by one fresh from these historic places.

JOHNSTON SMALL & JOHN WALTHER, have on hand at their Carriage Rooms, on Market street, Bridgewater, Pa., some handsome Buggies and Buck Wagons, which for neatness and durability, can not be surpassed. Wagons, Buggies and Vehicles of all kinds made to order. Call and see them.

A Letter from the Coming Man.—The epistle of the Coming Woman in the *Advance*, some weeks ago, calls out this companion piece, "To the Hon. Mrs. Standhigh, M. C.:"

My Honored Wife: It is nearly ten o'clock; the children are safely tucked in bed, and although the week's mending stares me in the face, I snatch a moment to spend in writing to you.

Can you spare a few moments from the cares and honors of a public life to send a few lines from your fond and obedient? I would gladly write oftener, but you know my numerous cares, and some of my duties seem very awkward to my unpracticed hand. To be sure I gained some experience during your absence in the campaign before election, but do what I will, skimming the milk is not my forte, and as for working the butter with my hands as you told me what a mess! I suggested to Betty the other day—very meekly—that the duty belonged to her, but she indignantly refused. She says you always took care of the milk before you went into politics, and it's no business of hers if your head is turned. I do the best I can, but really Betty is a little hard to suit.

Then there is the sewing girl. What a time she gives me with her questions. I would pack her out of the house only the dear children are so shabby and I am getting so nervous I cannot sew.

By the way, what can be the matter with the pickled cabbage? We opened that jar of it the other day, and it is not at all nice. Betty says the onions spoiled it, but I am sure, dear, you told me to use onions to give it relish; or was it horse-radish instead of onions! I declare I am quite bewildered. The spiced currants, too, are terribly strong. Could I have made a mistake in putting them up, and used pepper instead of the spice? You see I cannot find the cook book that you said was in the house, and I have been so short of change that buying one was not to be thought of. Couldn't you make the next month's allowance a little larger? Maggie's toes are out of her gaiters, and her best hat is shocking.

Write me a long letter as soon as you get this and come home for the holidays if you can be spared. But you must not expect us to look so very nice, though I wear myself out, I sweep and dust every week of my life, and insist upon the children keeping their playthings and out-door traps under the table—out of the way there you see—and so much handier than if hung up out of the little ones' reach. Your faithful husband

MOSES STANDISH.

P. S. What shall I give the baby when he has the colic? The other night I gave him pain-killer, and you can hardly imagine how he screamed. I think it must have been temper, he got so red in the face. Betty says I ought to give syrup, but then I am firm. Syrup is good with butter cakes; but I'll never believe it will cure colic without your orders. Baby has one tooth! M. S.

P. S. again. What shall I do? Betty just came to the nursery to give warning that she should leave to-morrow. I was going to learn how to make bread next week. I cannot leave the children to find another girl; and Betty says she won't be ordered around by a great staring man. But I ought not to annoy you with these trifles. YOUR MOSES.

[From the Hearth and Home.]

THE HOOSIER SCHOOL-MASTER.

BY EDWARD EGGLESTON.

CHAPTER XXII.

PANCAKES.

Half an hour later, Ralph, having seen Miss Nancy Sawyer's machinery of warm baths and simple remedies once safely in operation, and having seen the roan colt comfortably stabled, and rewarded for his faithfulness by a bountiful supply of the best hay and the promise of oats when he was cool—half an hour later Ralph was doing the most ample, satisfactory, and amazing justice to his Aunt Matilda's hot buckwheat-cakes and warm coffee. And after his life in Flat Creek Aunt Matilda's house did look like paradise. How white the table-cloth; how bright the coffee-pot, how clean the wood-work, how glistening the brass door-knobs, how spotless everything that came under the sovereign sway of Mrs. Matilda White! For in every Indiana village as large as Lewisburg, there are generally a half-dozen women who are admitted to be the best housekeepers. All others are only imitators. And the strife is between these for the pre-eminence. It is at least safe to say that none in Lewisburg stood so high as an enemy to dirt, and as a "rat, roach, and mouse exterminator," as did Mrs. Matilda White, the wife of Ralph's maternal uncle, Robert White, esq., a lawyer in successful practice. Of course no member of Mrs. White's family ever staid at home longer than was necessary. Her husband found his office, which he kept in as bad a state as possible in order to maintain an equilibrium in his life—much more comfortable than the stiffly clean house at home. From the time that Ralph had come to live as chore-boy at his uncle's he had ever crossed the threshold of Aunt Matilda's temple of cleanliness with a horrible sense of awe. And Walter Johnson, her son by a former marriage, had,—poor, weak-willed fellow!—been driven into bad company and bad habits by the wretchedness of extreme civilization. And yet he showed the hereditary trait, for all the genius which Mrs. White consecrated to the glorious work of making her house too neat to be habitable, her son Walter gave to tying exquisite knots in his colored cravats and combing his oiled locks so as to look like a dandy barber. And she had no other children. The kind Providence that watches over the destiny of children takes care that very few of them are lodged in these terrible clean houses.

But Walter was not at the table, and Ralph had so much anxiety lest his absence should be significant of evil, that he did not venture to inquire after him as he sat there between Mr. and Mrs. White disposing of Aunt Matilda's cakes with an appetite only justified by his long morning ride and the excellency of the brown cakes, the golden honey, and the coffee, enriched, as it alway was, with the most generous cream. Aunt Matilda was so absorbed in telling of the doings of the Dorcas Society that she had entirely forgotten to be surprised at the early hour of Ralph's arrival. When she had described the number of the garments finished to be sent to the Five Points Mission, or the Home for the Friendless, or the South Sea Islands, I forget which, Ralph thought he saw his chance, while Aunt Matilda was in a benevolent mood, to broach a plan he had been revolving for some time. But when he looked at Aunt Matilda's immaculate—horribly immaculate—housekeeping, his heart failed him, and he would have said nothing had she not inadvertently opened the door herself.

"How did you get here so early, Ralph?" and Aunt Matilda's face was shadowed with a coming rebuke.

"By early rising," said Ralph. But, seeing the gathering frown on his aunt's brow, he hastened to tell the story of Shocky as well as he could. Mrs. White did not give way to any impulse toward sympathy until she learned that Shocky was safely housed with Miss Nancy Sawyer.

"Yes, Sister Sawyer has no family cares," she said by way of smoothing her slightly ruffled complacency, "she has no family cares, and she can do those things. Sometimes I think she lets people impose on her and keep her away from the means of grace, and I spoke to our new preacher about it the last time he was here, and asked him to speak to Sister Sawyer about staying away from the ordinances to wait on everybody, but he is a queer man, and he only said that he supposed Sister Sawyer neglected the inferior ordinances that she might attend to higher ones. But I don't see any sense in a minister of the gospel calling prayer-meeting a lower ordinance than feeding catnip-tea to Mrs. Brown's last baby. But hasn't this little boy—Shocky, or what do you call him?—got any mother?"

"Yes," said Ralph, "and that was just what I was going to say." And he proceeded to tell how anxious Shocky was to see his half-blind mother, and actually ventured to wind up his remarks by suggesting that Shocky's mother be invited to stay over Sunday in Aunt Matilda's house.

"Bless my stars!" said that astounded saint, "fetch a pauper here? What crazy notions you have got! Fetch her here out of the poor-house? Why, she wouldn't be fit to sleep in my ——" here Aunt Matilda choked. The bare thought of having a pauper in her billowy beds, whose snowy whiteness was frightful to any ordinary mortal, the bare thought of the contagion of the poor-house taking possession of one of her beds, smothered her. "And then you know sore eyes are very catching."

Ralph boiled a little. "Aunt Matilda, do you think Dorcas was afraid of sore eyes?"

It was a center shot, and the lawyer-uncle, lawyerlike, enjoyed it. And he enjoyed a good hit at his wife best of all, for he never ventured on one himself. But Aunt Matilda felt that a direct reply was impossible. She was not a lawyer, but a woman, and so dodged the question by making a counter-charge.

"It seems to me, Ralph, that you have picked up some very low associates. And you go around at night, I am told. You get over here by daylight, and I hear that you have made common cause with a lame soldier who acts as a spy for thieves, and that your running about of nights is likely to get you into some trouble."

Ralph was hit this time. "I suppose," he said, "that you've been listening to some of Henry Small's lies."

"Why, Ralph, how you talk! The worst sign of all is that you abuse such a young man as Dr. Small, the most exemplary Christian young man in the county. And he is a great friend of yours, for when he was here last week he did not say a word against you, but looked so sorry when your being in trouble was mentioned. Didn't he, Mr. White?"

Mr. White, as in duty bound, said yes, but he said yes in a cool, lawyerlike way, which showed that he did not take quite so much stock in Doctor Small as his wife did. Which was a comfort to Ralph, who sat picturing to himself the silent flattery which Dr. Small's eyes paid to his Aunt Matilda, and the quiet expression of pain that would flit across his face when Ralph's name was mentioned. And never until that moment had Hartsook understood how masterful Small's artifices were. He had managed to elevate himself in Mrs. White's estimation and to destroy Ralph at the same time, and had managed to do both by a contraction of the eyebrows.

But the silence was growing painful, and Ralph thought to break it and turn the current of thought from himself by asking after Mrs. White's son.

"Where is Walter?"

"Oh! Walter's doing well. He went down to Clifty three weeks ago to study medicine with Dr Small. He seems so fond of the doctor, and the doctor is such an excellent man you know, and I have strong hopes that Wallie will be led to see the error of his ways by his association with Henry. I suppose he would have gone to see you but for the unfavorable reports that he heard. I hope, Ralph, you too will make the friendship of Dr. Small. And for the sake of your poor, dead mother"—here Aunt Matilda endeavored to show some emotion—"for the sake of your poor, dead mother——"

But Ralph heard no more. The buckwheat-cakes had lost their flavor. He remembered that the colt had not yet had his oats, and so, in the very midst of Aunt Matilda's affecting allusion to his mother, like a stiff-necked reprobate that he was, Ralph Hartsook rose abruptly from the table, put on his hat, and went out toward the stable.

"I declare," said Mrs. White descending suddenly from her high moral standpoint, "I declare that boy has stepped right on the threshold of the back-door," and she stuffed her white handkerchief into her pocket, and took the floor-cloth to wipe off the imperceptible blemish of Ralph's boot-heels.

And Mr. White followed his nephew to the stable to request that he would be a little careful what he did about anybody in the poor-house, as any trouble with the Joneses might defeat Mr. White's nomination to the judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A CHARITABLE INSTITUTION.

When Ralph got back to Miss Nancy Sawyer's, Shocky was sitting up in bed talking to Miss Nancy and Miss Samantha. His cheeks were a little flushed with fever and the excitement of telling his story; theirs were wet with tears.

"Ralph," whispered Miss Nancy, as she drew him into the kitchen. "I want you to get a buggy or a sleigh, and go right over to the poor-house and fetch that boy's mother over here. It'll do me more good than any sermon I ever heard to see that boy in his mother's arms to-morrow. We can keep the old lady over Sunday."

Ralph was delighted, so delighted that he came near kissing good Miss Nancy Sawyer, whose plain face was glorified by her generosity.

But he did not go to the poor-house immediately. He waited until he saw Bill Jones, the Superintendent of the Poor-House; and Pete Jones, the County Commissioner, who was still somewhat shuck up, ride up to the court-house. Then he drove out of the village, and presently hitched his horse to the poor-house fence, and took a survey of the outside. Forty hogs, nearly ready for slaughter, wallowed in a pen in front of the forlorn and dilapidated house; for though the commissioners allowed a claim for repairs at every meeting, the repairs were never made, and it would not do to scrutinize Mr. Jones's bills too closely, unless you gave up all hope of a renomination to office. One curious effect of political aspirations in Hoopole county, was to shut the eyes that they could not see, and to close the ears that they could not hear, and to destroy the sense of smell. But Ralph, not being a politician, smelled the hog-pen without and the stench within, and saw everywhere the transparent fraud, and heard the echo of Jones's cruelty.

A weak-eyed girl admitted him, and as he did not wish to make his business known at once, he affected a sort of idle interest in the place, and asked to be allowed to look around. The weak-eyed girl watched him. He found that all the women with children, twenty persons in all, were obliged to sleep in one room, which, owing to the hill-slope, was partly under ground, and which had but half a window for light, and no ventilation, except the chance draft from the door. Jones had declared that the women with children must stay there—"he warn't goin' to have brats a-runnin' over the whole house." Here were vicious women and good women, with their children, crowded like chickens in a coop for market. And there were, as usual in such places, helpless, idiotic women with illegitimate children. Of course this room was the scene of perpetual quarreling and occasional fighting.

In the quarters devoted to the insane, people slightly demented and raving maniacs were in the same rooms, while there were also those utter recks which sat in heaps on the floor, mumbling and muttering, unintelligible words, the whole current of their thoughts hopelessly muddled, turning around upon itself in eddies never ending.

"That air woman," said the weak-eyed girl, "used to holler a heap when she was brought in here. But pap knows how to subjue 'em. He slapped her in the mouth every time she hollered. She don't make no furss now, but jist sets down that a-way all day, and keeps a-whisperin'."

Ralph understood it. When she came in she was the victim of mania; but she had been beaten into hopeless idiocy. Indeed this state of incurable imbecility seemed the end toward which all traveled. Shut in these bare rooms, with no treatment, no exercise, no variety, and meager food, cases of slight derangement soon grew into chronic lunacy.

One young woman, called Phil, a sweet faced person, apparently a farmer's wife, came up to Ralph and looked at him kindly, playing with the buttons on his coat in a child-like simplicity. Her blue drilling dress was sewed all over with patches of white, representing ornamental buttons, and the womanly instinct toward adornment had in her taken this childish turn.

"Don't you think they ought to let me go home?" she said with a sweetness and a wistful, longing, home-sick look, that touched Ralph to the heart. He looked at her, and then at the muttering crones, and he could see no hope of any better fate for her. She followed him round the barn-like rooms, returning every now and then to her question, "Don't you think I might go home now?"

The weak-eyed girl had been called away for a moment, and Ralph stood looking into a cell, where there was a man with a gay red plume in his hat and a strip of red flannel about his waist. He strutted up and down like a drill-sergeant.

"I am General Andrew Jackson," he began. "People don't believe it, but I am. I had my head shot off at Buena Vista, and the new one that growed on isn't nigh so good as the old one; it's potato on one side. That's why they take advantage of me to shut me up. But I know some things. My head is potato on one side, but it's all right on the t'other. And when I know a thing [illegible] Lean down here. Let me tell you something out of the left. Not out of the potato side, mind ye. I wouldn't a-told you if he hadn't locked me up for nothing. *Bill Jones is a thief!* He sells the bodies of the dead paupers, and then sells the empty coffins back to the county again. But that a'n't all —— !"

Just then the weak-eyed girl came back, and, as Ralph moved away, General Jackson called out: "That a'n't all. I'll tell the rest another time. And that a'n't out of the potato side, you can depend on that. That's out of the left side. Sound as a nut on that side!"

But Ralph began to wonder where he should find Hannah's mother.

"Don't go in there!" cried the weak-eyed girl, as Ralph was opening a door. "Ole mowley's in there, and she'll cuss you."

"Oh! well, if that's all, her curses won't hurt," said Hartsook, pushing open the door. But the volley of blasphemy and the vile language that he received made him stagger. The old hag paced the floor, abusing everybody that came in her way. And by the window, in the same room, feeling the light that struggled through the dusty glass upon her face, sat a sorrowful, intelligent English woman. Ralph noticed that she was English at once, and in a few moments he discovered that her sight was defective. Could it be that Hannah's mother was the room-mate of this loathsome creature, whose profanity and obscenity did not intermit for a moment?

Happily the weak-eyed girl had not dared to brave the curses of Mowley. Ralph stepped forward to the woman by the window, and greeted her.

"Is this Mrs. Thomson?"

"That is my name, sir," she said, turning her face toward Ralph, who could not but remark the contrast between the thorough refinement of her manner and her coarse, scant, unshaped pauper-frock of blue drilling.

"I saw your daughter yesterday."

"Did you see my boy?"

There was a tremulousness in her voice and an agitation in her manner which disclosed the emotion she strove in vain to conceal. For only the day before Bill Jones had informed her that Shocky would be bound out on Sunday, and that she would find "that goin' agin him warn't a payin' business, so much as some others he mout mention."

Ralph told her about Shocky's safety. I shall not write down the conversation here. Critics would say that it was an overwrought scene. As if all the world were as cold as they! All that I can tell is that this refined woman had all she could do to control herself in her eagerness to get out of her prison-house, away from blasphemies of Mowley, away from the insults of Jones, away from the sights and sounds and smells of the place, and, above all, her eagerness to fly to the little shocky-head from whom she had been banished for two years. It seemed to her that she could gladly die now, if she could die with that flaxen head upon her bosom.

And so, in spite of the opposition of Bill Jones's son, who threatened her with every sort of evil if she left, Ralph wrapped Mrs. Thompson's blue drilling in Nancy Sawyer's shawl, and bore the feeble woman off to Lewisburg. And as they drove away, a sad, child-like voice cried from the gratings of the upper window, "Good-bye! good-bye!" Ralph turned and saw that it was Phil, poor Phil, for whom there was no deliverance. And all the way back Ralph pronounced mental maledictions on the Dorcas Society, not for sending garments to the Five Points or the South Sea Islands, whichever it was, but for being so blind to the sorrow and poverty within its reach. He did not know, for he had not read the reports of the Boards of State Charities, that nearly all alms-houses are very much like this, and that the State of New York is not better in this regard than Indiana. And he did not know that it is true in almost all other countries, as it was in his own, that "Christian" people do not think enough of Christ to look for him in these lazar-houses.

And while Ralph denounced the Dorcas Society, the eager, hungry heart of the mother ran, flew toward the little white-headed boy.

No, I can not do it; I can not tell you about that meeting. I am sure that Miss Nancy Sawyer's tea tasted exceedingly good to the pauper, who had known nothing but cold water, and that the bread and butter were delicious to a palate that had eaten poor-house soup for dinner, and coarse poor-house bread and vile molasses for supper, and that without change, for three years. But I can not tell you how it seemed that evening to Miss Nancy Sawyer, as the poor English lady sat in speechless ecstasy, rocking in the old splint-bottomed rocking-chair in the fire-light, while she pressed to her bosom, with all the might of her enfeebled arms, the form of the little Shocky, who half-sobbed and half-sang, over and over again, "God ha'n't forgot us, mother; God ha'n't forgot us."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1872.

The consolidation of Italy, so long fragmentary and important, into one powerful State, with Rome as its capital; the humiliation of France through a series of crushing defeats, ending with the siege and capitulation of her proud and gay metropolis; the expulsion of the Bourbons from the Spanish throne, and the substitution for them of a scion of the most liberal among royal houses; the virtual absorption of the kingdoms of Saxony, Hanover, Bavaria, with Baden, Hesse, the Hanse Towns, &c., under the headship of Prussia, into the triumphant and powerful empire of North Germany; and the arming of Russia to reassert her preponderance in the councils of Europe, or to prosecute her often postponed but never relinquished designs on the great city founded by Constantine and the vast decaying and anarchial dominion of the Sultan, all combine to invest with profound interest the ever changing phases of our tidings from the Old World. THE TRIBUNE, through trusted correspondents stationed at all points in Europe where great movements are in progress or imminent, aims to present a complete and instructive panorama of events on that continent, and to mirror the prolonged struggle between middle age, Feudalism and Ecclesiasticism on the one hand, and Nineteenth-Century skepticism and secularism on the other. Recognizing a Divine Providence in all that proceeds and is, it looks hopefully on the great conflict as destined (like our own recent convulsion) to evolve from strife, disaster, and seeming chaos, a fairer and happier future for the toiling masses of mankind.

In our own country, a war upon corruption and rascality in office has been inaugurated in our City, whereby the government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of Reform which surpasses the most sanguine anticipations. It is morally certain that the movement thus inaugurated cannot, in its progress, be circumscribed to any locality or any party, but that its purifying influence is destined to be felt in every part of the Union, rebuking venality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it to those worthiest and fittest to wield it. To this beneficent and vitally needed reform THE TRIBUNE will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or party predilections, esteeming the choice of honest and faithful men to office as of all New Departures the most essential and auspicious.

The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to Equal Rights regardless of Color has divested our current politics of half their by-gone intensity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honorably distinguished the Republicans are henceforth to be solely regarded as practically accepted by the whole country. The right of every man to his own limbs and sinews—the equality of all citizens before the law—the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeits it by crime—such are the broad and firm foundations of our National edifice; and palsied be the hand that shall seek to displace them! Though not yet twenty years old, the Republican party has completed the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the sternest judgement of Man and the benignant smile of God.

Henceforth the mission of our Republic is one of Peaceful Progress. To protect the weak and the humble from violence and oppression—to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of Civilization—to stimulate Ingenuity to the production of inventions for economizing Labor and thus enlarging Production—to draw nearer to each other the producers of Food and Fabrics, of Grains and of Metals, and thus enhance the gains of Industry by reducing the cost of transportation and exchanges between farmers and artisans—such is the inspiring task to which this Nation now addresses itself, and by which it would fain contribute to the progress, enlightenment and happiness of our race. To this great and good work, THE TRIBUNE contributes its zealous and persistent efforts.

Agriculture will continue to be more especially elucidated in its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions, to which some of the ablest and most successful tillers of the soil will steadily contribute. No farmer who sells $300 worth of produce per annum can afford to do without our Market Reports, or others equally lucid and comprehensive. If he should read nothing else but what relates to his own calling and its rewards, we believe that no farmer who can read at all can afford to do without such a journal as The Tribune. And we aspire to make it equally valuable to those engaged in other departments of Productive Labor. We spend more and more money on our columns each year, as our countrymen's generous patronage enables us to do; and we are resolved that our issues of former years shall be exceeded in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. Friends in every State! help us to make our journal better and better, by sending in your subscriptions and increasing your Clubs for the year just before us!

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time; or if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

To Mail Subscribers.

One Copy, one year, 52 issues..........$2.
Five Copies, one year, 52 issues..........9.

To one Address—All at One Post-Office.	*To names of Subscribers all at one Post-office:*
10 copies.......$1.50 each.	10 copies...... $1.60 each.
20 copies,...... 1 25 each.	20 copies...... 1.35 each.
50 copies,...... 1.00 each.	50 copies,...... 1.10 each.
And One Extra Copy to each Club.	And One Extra Copy to each Club.

Persons entitled to an extra copy can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid: Political Economy, by Horace Greeley; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinn; The Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Waring.

Advertising Rates:

Daily Tribune, 30c. 40c., 50c, 75c and $1 per line; *Semi-Weekly Tribune*, 25 and 50 cents per line; *Weekly Tribune*, $2, $3 and $5 per line, according to position in the paper.

In making remittances for subscriptions or advertising, always procure a draft on New York, or a *Post-Office Money Order*, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money *but always in a* REGISTERED *letter.* The registration fee has been reduced to *fifteen* cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be nearly an absolute protection against losses by mail. *All* Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so. Terms, cash in advance. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

WE invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. je7;1y

[COMMUNICATED.]

Robert Shannon, a respectable citizen died, after a few hours illness, at his residence, in Independence township, Beaver county, Pa., on the afternoon of the fourth of November, 1871. He was born in 1824, consequently at the time of his death, was in the forty-eighth year of his age. He leaves an amiable wife and two children—one of whom is laboring under the severe affliction of misguided reason. The subject of this notice was a man of good standing, and he shared the respect and confidence of those among whom he lived. He was a kind husband, an indulgent parent, a true friend, a good neighbor, a useful citizen, and an honest man. He was suddenly cut down, in the prime of life, by the fell destroyer, DEATH! no more to mingle in the changing and perplexing scenes of this world, leaving behind him the record of a life governed by good motives.

J. C. R.

Logstown, Beaver county, Pa.

J. W. SPENCER

No. 89 Market St.,

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Jap. Silks,
Foulard De Soie,
Pongee Fantaise,
Green Mohair,
Grisselle Poplins,
Macao Cloths,
Plain and Fancy

DRESS GOODS,

Mourning Goods,
Paisley Shawls,
Stripid Shawls,
Lace Curtains.

Persons visiting Pittsburgh are respectfully invited to examine our stock, as the prices will be the VERY LOWEST.

March29:1y.

"Richard's Himself Again."—At the time of our trip to Industry township a couple of weeks ago, rather damaging stories were told to us touching the success of the Fox Company of that township. Since then, however, it seems that Colonel Dick Walton, like Bud Means in the "Hoosier School-Master" story, has been "puttin' in his best licks," and gathering in coons and opossums, at a lively rate. During week before last he was the immediate death of nine raccoons, and how many opossums this deponent saith not. Last week he was on the trail again, and on Wednesday afternoon he forwarded to the ARGUS office, a racoon, that was something less than Esq. Caughey's Chester Whites, and about as fat as anything in the wild animal line could cleverly get. In company with the coon was a young opossum, whose nocturnal rambles had brought him into a good condition. Well, we froze that coon and we froze that opossum; we roasted that coon and we roasted that opossum, we "went for" that coon and we "went for" that opossum, and "all hands" pronounced that coon and that opossum the best coon and the best opossum we have had anything to do with for a long time. Maj. Butler, (not Ben), who used to be a Whig, but has fallen, politically, by the wayside, after partaking heartily, thinks this coon was a descendant of that "same old coon" about whose fine points he was wont to sing himself hoarse in the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." But on that point we forbear for the present. Looking over the whole field, therefore, we have concluded that Industry township will do to brag about, and that "Richard's himself again."

Now, Colonel, what do you say for a circular Fox Hunt between Christmas and New Year? Can't you arrange details, and issue a general order between now and then on that subject? *We*, at all events, would like to hear the "purps" and see the chase.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILSON & CO.

BRIGHTON MILLS, Nov. 22, 1871.

No. 1 Red Wheat,	$1 35
No. 1 White Wheat,	1 40
New Corn,	60
Old Corn,	65
Buckwheat,	80
Oats,	45
Rye,	70

MARRIED.

CHILDS—PENEBAKER.—On the evening of the 21st inst., by Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Mr. Charles C. Childs of Fallston, Pa., and Miss Mary M. Penebaker, of Shippingport, Pa.

KELLY—MORGAN.—On the 23d inst., by Rev. John Brown, of Knob, Mr. Columbus Kelly, to Miss Amanda Morgan, all of Beaver county.

LEONARD—MARTIN.—On Nov. 21st, 1871, at the residence of Mr. J. Wilson, Hanover, by Rev. J. S. Purdy, Mr. S. G. Leonard of Vanport, and Miss M. L. Martin, of Hanover, Beaver county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

Girl Wanted.

A GOOD GIRL wanted for general housework in a small family. Apply to W. H. MOORE, first station above Baden, Pitt. Ft. W. & C. Railway. nov29:3w*

FERRY NOTICE.

THE undersigned take this opportunity of informing the public that their **Wire Ferry,** at Vanport, Beaver county, is now completed and in successful operation. Persons on the south side of the river, wishing to cross without their teams, will be accommodated with stabling free of charge. During week days, the Ferry will be operated at all hours. On Sabbath day, it will be run only to accommodate church-going people and funerals.

The boat will leave the south-side shore 20 minutes before train time; thus giving plenty of time to cross the river and procure their tickets before the cars leave. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

nov29;3w] J. B. & S. MAXWELL & CO

"Unquestionably the best Sustained Work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Notices of the Press.

There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly welcomed guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. HARPER'S is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

A repository of biography and history, literature, science, and art, unequalled by any other American publication. * * * The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any cyclopædia we can place in our libraries. HARPER'S MAGAZINE is a record of travel every where since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Strain among the Andes, and Ross Browne in the East, Speke on the Nile and Macgregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travelers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages.—Most of our younger and many of our older writers find here their literary biography. Our artists see the best evidences of their genius and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine.—*N. Y. Standard.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.—*The Nation, New York.*

Subscriptions.—1872.

TERMS:—*Harper's Magazine*, one year, $4 00.

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine*, *Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of *Five subscribers* at $4 each, in one remittance; or Six copies for $20, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine*, *Weekly* and *Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 43 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express—freight at expense of purchaser—for $2.25 per volume. Single volumes by mail, *postpaid*, $3. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on *Harper's Magazine* is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office. Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. nov3w

"A Complete Practical History of the Times."

"The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Model Newspaper* of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other weekly journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. * * * Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend upon its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Subscriptions.—1872.

TERMS—*Harper's Weekly*, one year $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine*, *Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, *in one remittance*; or, Six Copies for $20, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine*, *Weekly*, and *Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. *A Complete Set*, comprising *Fifteen Volumes*, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., *freight at expense of purchaser.*

The postage on *Harper's Weekly* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office. Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. nov3w

New Advertisements.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

Notices of the Press:

It is really the only illustrated chronicler of fashion in the country. Its supplements alone are worth the subscription price of the paper. While fully maintaining its position as a mirror of fashion, it also contains stories, poems, brilliant essays, besides general and personal gossip.—*Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.*

There never was any paper published that so delighted the heart of woman. Never mind if it does cost you a new bonnet; it will save you ten times the price in the household economy it teaches.—*Providence Journal.*

The young lady who buys a single number of *Harper's Bazar* is made a subscriber for life.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The BAZAR is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which we have no doubt are, to-day, making many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

Subscriptions.—1872.

TERMS:—HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.........$4.00

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine*, *Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, *in one remittance*; or, Six Copies for $20, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine*, *Weekly*, and *Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The four volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70 and '71 elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 each.

The postage on *Harper's Bazar* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office. Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. nov29;3w.

COAL and NUT COAL FOR SALE.

The undersigned is operating a COAL BANK on McKinley's Run, about half way between Rochester and Bolesville, where he will be glad to receive orders for lump or nut coal. Orders can also be left at B. Mulheim's, in Bridgewater, or at John Purvis, in Beaver, or at the ARGUS office or at the residence of the undersigned on Market street, Bridgewater. Coal on the platform at all times. Coal delivered at short notice.—Terms cash on delivery. Prices as low as the lowest. [jy5-1y] J. C. MOLTER.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

77 & 79 Market St.

Invite the attention of close buyers to their extensive lines of

Hoisery, Gloves,
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Underwear,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Buttons, Braids, Tapes,
and Notions of all Kinds.

ALSO,

Millinery and Straw Goods,
Hats, Bonnets,
Flowers, Feathers,
Velvets, Velveteens,
Ribbons, Frames, Ornamental, &c.

AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

sep20-3m.

SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON........ JOSEPH EICHBAUM
WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON.

Established by Eichbaum & Johnston, 1816.

William G. Johnston & Co.,

PRINTERS,

STATIONERS

And Blank Book Makers,

57 and 59 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

my24-1y

The American Housewife.

A Monthly Magazine for the Family,

EDITED BY

Mrs. M. M. B. GOODWIN.

For the Mother, it contains directions and suggestions for every department of housekeeping.

For the Young Ladies of the family, choice literature, hints on dress making and fancy work, talks about fashion, etiquette, and various interesting topics.

For Children, an illustrated department is provided, wherein they can find both pleasure and profit.

The Farm, the Orchard and the Garden will receive due attention.

TERMS—One copy one year, $1; Ten copies, $8; Twenty copies, $12. Subscription may commence at any time. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of stamp. Address—

Bosworth, Chase & Hall, *Publishers*,
nov15-tf.] CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ATTENTION!

Rochester Building Ass'n No. 2 Started.

Meeting Every Wednesday, at 7 P. M.,

AT A. SILBERMAN'S STORE,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

First weekly payment due and election of a Board of Directors on December 6th, 1871. We take subscriptions:

HERMAN SPEYERER, | JACOB WACK,
ED. KELBER, | ABR. SILBERMAN.

Rochester, Pa., Nov. 15, 1871.—nov15-4w.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

On the land of the

Union Pacific Railroad!

A land grant of

12,000,000 *ACRES*

of the best

Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing lands on the line of the road, in the State of

Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley,

Now for sale, for cash or long credit. These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land Between Omaha and Nebraska, open for entry as Homesteads only.

SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR

Are entitled to

Free Homesteads of 160 Acres,

within railroad limits, equal to a

DIRECT BOUNTY of $400

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address. O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.

sept6:3m. Omaha, Neb.

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24:tf

J. D. RAMALEY'S

OPERA

Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING

EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Gooods sent to any address, on approval.

may24-1y.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Ikirt, late of the borough of Beaver, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ANN IKIRT,

nov1;6t. Executrix.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO

AND

NORTH-WESTERN

SUFFERERS.

Committee on "Trades" and "Interests" Not Otherwise Provided For,
And on

ONE DAY'S INCOME,

Appointed by his Honor, the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:

Chairman—GEORGE H. STEWART, Jr.

Maj. Gen. Geo G Meade,	L. Montgomery Bond,
Gen. Rob't. Patterson,	Pres't Keystone Bank.
John Welsh,	Thomas Kennedy,
[S. & W. Welsh.]	Pres't SpringGarden B'k
Geo. H. Stewart, Jr.	Col. Thomas K. Scott,
Peter B. Simons,	Pa. Central R. R.,
C. Stuart Patterson,	Duncan M. Mitcheson,
Reno Guillou,	James Ross Snowden,
Nelson F. Evans,	Samuel G. Thompson,
Wm. F. Miskey,	Richard Y. Cook,
Ed. R. Hutchins, M. D.,	William G. Crowell.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Treasurer.
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE, No. 623 WALNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, October 27, 1871.

Dear Sir:—The object of the appointment of the foregoing Committee is to secure contributions for the afflicted and suffering poor of Chicago from all those of our citizens who have not yet been called upon to give to the relief of our sister city, and who do not belong to professions or trades, for the canvassing of which committees have already been appointed.

The terrible effects of the overwhelming catastrophe which has ruined and rendered houseless so many tens of thousands of our fellow countrymen, just at the commencement of winter, can only be mitigated by the prompt and liberal donations of all classes of our people. Fellow-Citizens, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of Brotherly Love! give of your abundance and to the best of your ability for the relief of the suffering men, women and children of Chicago or the North-west, and you will never regret the money you thus contribute.

DUNCAN MITCHESON, Sec'y.
Office No. 623 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
Hours—10 to 3.

The Chicago Fire.—To give some idea of the distress existing consequent thereupon, we give the following brief and comprehensive extract:

[*From the New York Herald.*]

* * * Women and children are going round, seeking something to satisfy their hunger, which there is nothing to supply. No one has provisions or money. What provisions there were in the city are burned or eaten. A few people have enough for a day or two, not longer. Provisions are arriving, but are distributed as fast as possible. Twenty dead bodies have been taken to the station on the North side. At present it is impossible to know who they are. As night comes on the want of gas is keenly felt. There are few candles in the city, and no water except what is taken from the Lake. Great fears of thieves are felt on the West side, and General Sheridan is still calling for troops from different posts to keep order. All business and work are suspended, and every one is occupied in obtaining something to eat and places of shelter. The sufferings on the North side are heart rending. Fifty thousand men, women and children are huddled together like so many animals. Seventeen thousand Germans and Irish are praying for relief. Helpless children are asking for bread from heart-broken parents who know not which way to turn, nor to do, except to await supplies which must be slow in coming, as there is part of the burnt district where it is almost impossible to travel. Patients had been taken from beds of sickness to save lives, which were nearly spent, were all exposed to the rain last night and the cold raw winds to day. Several deaths have occurred at Lincoln Park. Another night must be spent in Lincoln Park and the brick fields of Division street, and yet another. Trains and extras are loaded to their fullest capacity in taking people away, who in many instances have no place to go to, but, yet cannot stay here, and each train leaves five times as many passengers as it takes away. The "Evening Journal" got out half a sheet to-night, and other papers will follow to-morrow.

When sending subscriptions please write names plainly so that they can be correctly acknowledged. (*Form for Subscription.*)

PHILADELPHIA, ...1871.
L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Esq.,
President of the "Keystone Bank" No. 1326
Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sir: Herein please find our Subscription for..........$ 00
One day's income from our employees,..........

Total..........$ 00
which please acknowledge in the newspapers.
Very respectfully,
..........Name.
..........Address

Please draw checks to the order of the Treasurer, whose indorsement will be a receipt in addition to the "acknowledgement."

Subscriptions also received for sufferers by the extensive fires in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, by which hundreds of miles of forest and prairie and thirty villages were destroyed. When sending subscriptions for them, please to state, otherwise they will be credited to the Chicago sufferers.

Subscriptions received from non-residents of Philadelphia as well as citizens.

Firms, manufacturing establishments, railroad, coal, iron, and other companies [and private citizens,] in and out of the city, should forthwith send in their subscriptions, and *at once* inaugurate a movement among their employees to secure "one day's income," *without waiting to be called upon* or formally notified by the committee.

Subscriptions should be handed to the Cashier of the nearest Bank, who is authorized to receive them, or to the Treasurer, *L. Montgomery Bond, Esq.*, President Keystone Bank, No. 1326 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. nov15;3w

James T. Brady & Co.,

Corner of

WOOD ST., & FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

BANKERS,

Have for Sale First Class State, County, Municipal and Railroad Bonds.

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

Purchased on the most favorable Terms.

Interest allowed on Deposits made with us, in Currency or Coin, subject to Check, without notice.

GOVERNMENT 5-20 BONDS,

Of issue of **1862**, Redeemed Without Charge. Money Loaned on Government and State Bonds, and other reliable Collaterals. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

HOLDERS OF 5-20s OF 1862,

Which will be paid off in December, 1871, have especial reason to consider the question of converting them into some other good, reliable security, unless they desire to receive coin for them, or make an exchange at par for Bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4½ per cent.

In view of these facts, those who desire to take advantage of a change of investment, into other reliable Coin Securities, bearing 7 to 7 30 per cent. interest, should act soon in making the exchange.

may3-1y:ch'd oct 11

ALL SECURITIES

Sold have our personal and careful examination.

Whether you wish to Buy or Sell any kind of

Investment Securities

Consult, or write to

S. McClean & Co.,

BANKERS;

(*Lock-box 137½*) *No. 61 Fourth Avenue*

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.,

Financial Agents for the Loans of the Government and various approved Railroad Bonds; Drawers of Exchange Drafts on all parts of the United States and Europe; A General Banking, Brokerage and Commission business attended to. Money advances made upon approved Collaterals.—Checks and Deposit Accounts kept with Individuals, Banks, Bankers, & Corporations. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. oct11;3m

Grey, Possiel & Rese,

No 31 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg,

Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTS. FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

SUPERIOR WHITE SHIRTS on HAND AND MADE TO ORDER,

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

GENTS' FINE DRESSING ROBES, MUFFLERS,

New Styles in Neck Wear Just Received from London.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY,

ENGLISH SILK UMBRELLAS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c.

All the LATEST STYLES for the best city and country Trade. oct4;3m

[From the Alta California, Nov. 6.]

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Further Particulars of the Destruction of the Whaling Fleet in the Arctic Ocean—Nearly Forty Vessels Sunk or Abandoned among the Icebergs and Floes—Twelve Hundred Seamen Wrecked—The Loss of the American Brig Shelehoff—The Survivors' Account of the Sufferings of the Crew.

About the 1st of May, 1871, the whaleships began to arrive at the ice south of Cape Thaddeus. They found plenty of ice, and closely packed, so that they made but little headway to the north. The wind blew strong from the northeast most of the month of May. About the 1st of June the ice opened some, and let the ships up in sight of Cape Navarine. Here five or six whales were taken, a good many were heard spouting among the heavy ice, but they soon left. About the middle of June the ice opened, and the fleet pushed to the north. A few whales were taken and picked up in crossing the Anadir Sea. By the time the ships got to Cape Behring and Plover Bay the whales had all passed through the straits. The barque Oriole was stove, and put into Plover Bay to try and repair. The fleet passed through Behring Straits between the 18th and 30th of June, some of them taking on board the crew of the Japan, which was wrecked at Cape East last fall. On the 6th of August the wind moderated and the ice started off the shoals. Several ships got under way and passed the shoals, and in a few days most of the fleet were north of Blossom Shoals. The weather was good, and they worked to northeast as far as Wainwright Inlet; here they found whales, and a number were taken at once, but the ice being very heavy and closely packed, a great many were lost. Still the prospect looked very favorable, and hopes were entertained of making a large season's catch. All the ships either anchored or made fast to the heavy ground ice. Whaling was now carried on briskly for several days, the boats cruising among open ice; but on the 11th of August a large number of boats were caught in the ice by the wind shifting and setting the ice on shore.

The wind was from the west, and the ships were obliged to get under way to keep from being jammed in the ice, and work in shore under the lee of the ground ice. With considerable difficulty they succeeded in saving their boats by hauling them a long distance over the ice, some of them being badly stove by doing so, but they were all saved finally. The ice kept setting on shore steadily, and the ships kept floating into shoal water in order to keep from being stove, and some of them grounded, but were easily got off. On the 13th the ice stopped, having grounded, leaving an open strip of water along the land as far as Point Belcher. Boats were kept off whaling every day. In the meantime reports were brought of plenty of whales being seen off Sea Horse Islands, and several ships sent boats up there with orders to catch and cut the whales on the ice and tow the blubber to the ships, as the latter could not go up there on account of ice and shoal water. On the 29th, light southwest winds, which freshened toward the latter end of the day, set the ice in shore so fast that some of the ships were caught in the pack. The rest retreated in shore ahead of the ice. Here they anchored in from three to four fathoms of water, the ice coming in and the small ice packing around the ships. By the strong current running to the northeast the large, heavy floe ice grounded in the shoal water; inside of this the ships lay, or at least the most of them, and those who did not get in kept working in as they had a chance, to avoid being stove. At this time it began to snow, and they had several storms and winds from S. to N. W. Here they were all jammed close together, some not having room to swing clear of each other.

FIRST VESSELS CRUSHED.

On the 1st of September the bark Roman was crushed by the ice, having got caught while cutting a whale. She drifted helplessly as far as Sea Horse Islands, and was there caught between two heavy floes of ice; one of them was aground, and an immense floe of several miles in extent came against her from off shore, crushing her like an egg-shell in 45 minutes. She sunk head foremost, leaving her mizzenmast and stern out of water, the ice having held her up until it separated. The captain, officers and crew escaped over the ice with the boats, but saved scarcely anything except what they had on. The crew were received on board the other ships.—On the 2d of September the brig Comet was crushed in the heavy ice; her crew were taken on board the other ships and cared for. It now became evident the ice was sitting on shore very heavily. The open strip of water became narrower every day, and no possible chance to get out. Still, no one thought there would be any difficulty in getting out at the first northeast gale. On the 8th of September the bark Awashonks was cruched between the heavy floe and the ground ice. Her crew were also received on board the other ships.—As day after day passed and no signs of the ice opening, the masters of the different ships became anxious about the loss of time, as the season was passing away. They were unwilling to believe that the ice would not go off shore as, in all their experience, it had done at this time of the year. Nothing could be seen but one solid body of ice off shore as far as the eye could see except the narrow strip of water in shore, which was from two hundred yards to half a mile wide. The ships were lying, some jammed in the ice, and some in the open water, all the way from Point Belcher to two or three miles south of Wainright Inlet. During all this time every one was anxiously expecting a northeast gale, but instead, the wind continued from southeast to northwest; always light from southeast, and fresh from southwest. This kept the ice packing together more closely every day. The masters of the ships now became seriously anxious about getting out of this perilous situation. The danger was apparent to every one, and as the season was advancing there was great danger of being frozen in, as the ice was making daily in the open strip of water.

Notice was now given, and a meeting was held by all the masters, in order to concert some measures for the safety of their crews, in case they found it impossible to escape from their dangerous situation. It was decided to lighten the brig Kokola, and to get her over the bar at Wainright Inlet, on which there were five or six feet of water. She was hauled alongside the Charlotte of San Francisco, and her oil and stores landed on her deck, and she was then found to draw nine feet of water. However, she was taken down the coast in the narrow strip of open water, close to the beach, and an attempt made to get over the shoal water. This they found to be impossible, as she drew too much water, and this was given up. At the same time an expedition of three boats was fitted out under the command of Captain Fraser, to get down the coast until they came to open sea, and then to try and find any of the ships which might have got out of the ice, or kept out, as it was known there were seven vessels to the south. This was deemed expedient, as they were afraid that they would leave the east shore and go to the westward, and so remain in ignorance of the situation of the rest of the fleet. He succeeded in finding the barks and ships, Artic, Progress, Midas, Lagoda, Chanel, Daniel Webster, and Europa, and the captains of these vessels at once expressed their willingness to stay and wait for the crews of the distressed ships as long as their anchors would hold them.

Still hoping the ice would open and let them out, in the meantime, Capt. Redfield, of the brig Victoria, tried to get his vessel off over the bar by lightening her, but without succeeding. On the night of the 9th of September the weather was calm, and the clear water around the ships froze over, and it was with great difficulty that a whale-boat could be got through it. The boats had to be coppered around the bows to keep the plank-ice from cutting through the plank-ing. No time was now lost in sending provisions by the boats to the south, as they were apprehensive that their retreat by the boats might be cut off, and it might be that they would be obliged to travel by land to where the ships were anchored, it being well-known among every ship's company that there were not provisions enough to last over three or four months at the most. In case the ships escaped from the ice these provisions could be taken on board again all hoped again hope to the last. It was hard to entertain any thoughts of leaving their ships, there being no harbor where they could winter, even had they provisions enough to do so. And more, they knew that if the ships did not get out they would either be crushed or driven ashore by the ice the first northwest gale.

GIVING UP THE SHIP.

On the 13th of September another meeting was held by the masters, the painful fact having forced itself upon the minds of every one that, in order to save the lives of their crews, they would have to abandon their ships. And then to what purpose could it be done, as there was no place of safety, for the ships; had they been in a harbor, some of the crews might be left to take care of them and keep the natives from destroying them. But as they lay in the open sea, exposed to every storm, the chances were that they would all be destroyed by the ice. Under these trying circumstances, they were forced to abandon the ships to save their lives, and the colors were accordingly set as agreed on, at the mastheads, to notify all the ships' companies to get ready to leave there on the fourteenth of September. The masters of the distressed vessels knew if they were caught by the bad weather the chances were that they would never get back again, after being blown off. Starvation and Death awaited them should they be obliged to stay; accordingly, boats were loaded with such provisions and clothing as were absolutely necessary, and by 4 p. m. every ship's company had left, and were on their way south. As they made their way down the coast they found the ice much worse than they had any idea of, and a great deal of shoal water besides, so that, even if they had succeeded in getting the brigs over the bar at Wainwright Inlet, they could never have got them in the clear water south. At night they camped on the beach, and at daylight, on the 15th, they proceeded on their way to Icy Cape; it blew strong from the south, and when they came in sight of the ships they found considerable difficulty in getting off to them, as the boats were loaded deep and the sea rugged. The barks Arctic, Midas, and Progress lost each an anchor in trying to hold on to take them on board. On the 16th the boats' crews were taken on board, and the wind blowing strong from the northwest, they weighed anchor and steered to the southwest, it having been agreed between the captains of the ships to proceed to Plover Bay, and there get water and wood to last them on the passage to the Sandwich Islands. This was done by five of the ships, the Arctic, Progress, Midas, Lagoda, and Europa, which arrived there on the 24th, and sailed again on the 25th. The distance traversed by the boats after abandoning the ships, before reaching the ships south of Icy Cape, was about seventy miles; the ice being in one solid body all the way to Icy Cape, leaving a narrow strip of clear water along the beach the entire distance, but also very shoal.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SUFFERINGS OF THE AMERICAN BRIG SHELEHOFF.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A Honolulu letter dated the 24th ult. gives the details of the loss of the American brig Shelehoff, which was rendered a wreck on July 3, in a gale on the Pacific, while on her passage from San Francisco to Honolulu.

All the crew died on the wreck, and when the steamship Moses Taylor fell in with her, on the 19th of October, Captain Hopkin only was barely alive. The rest of the crew and four passengers perished from hunger and hardship. The crew were foreigners. Ashley Crane and Charles Davis, of San Francisco, were the only American passengers.

PARTICULARS OF THE ILL-FATED VESSEL'S VOYAGE AND THE DISASTER WHICH BEFELL HER.

[From the Alta California, Nov. 6.]

On the 22d of June last, the American brig Shelehoff, 213 tons, was despatched by Messrs. Gildemeister, Muecke & Co. from this port to Callao, with a cargo of about 200,000 feet of lumber, valued at about $2,000. Her crew and passengers numbered in all twelve. She had a rough voyage down, and on the night of the 3d of July was caught in a cyclone. Fortunately the steamship Moses Taylor, on her downward trip from this city to Honolulu, encountered heavy weather, run off her course for several hundred miles, and at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of October, in latitude 26 deg. 40 min. N., long. 148 deg 52 min. W., fell in with and boarded the wreck of the brig, and found one man, the captain, alive on the forecastle deck, in an exhausted condition. All others, crew and passengers, had died from privation. The captain, who had been a man of 235 pounds, when discovered in the forecastle of his wrecked ship weighed less than 120 pounds. The sufferings he endured for over three months cannot be told—he literally subsisted on his own fat, as he had nothing to eat. His providential rescue came at the last moment, for it is believed it was his intention to end his sufferings the same day by taking vitriol and ink.

From the Hawaiian *Gazette* of October 24 we glean the following particulars of the disaster: On Thursday, October 19, at 8 a. m., a sail was discovered by the wheelman on the steamer Moses Taylor. The vessel lay directly in the steamer's track, and appeared to be disabled, having but one mast standing, and only her lower topsail set, running before a fresh southeast wind. On approaching her it proved to be a brig, apparently deserted, no persons appearing in sight on board. A sail spread over the forecastle, and a tent rigged in the foretop crosstrees, showed that the crew had occupied these places for some time. At every lurch the sea made a clean breach over the vessel from stem to stern. To all appearances it was a wreck which had long been waterlogged and her crew taken off by some passing vessel. Her stern was broken away, the bulwarks on both sides gone, and her sails flying from the foremast in rags.

On reaching the wreck the steamer stopped, and captain Bennett sent off a boat to ascertain whether any persons were on board, and if none, whether any record could be found respecting her. The sea being quite rough, the brig lurched heavily, and the boat approached her with some difficulty. She was boarded, however, by the third officer and a seaman from the steamer, who immediately went aloft into the foretop, and finding no one, went into the forecastle where they discovered a weak, emaciated man who exclaimed, as he saw them, "Great God Almighty! Am I saved?"

He was lifted into the boat and taken to the steamer, the only article brought with him being a small canvas bag containing a nautical almanac and a vial enclosing a sheet of paper with the date of the wreck and the names of the crew and passengers. It proved to be the American brig Shelehoff, 213 tons register, from San Francisco, bound to Callao with a cargo of lumber. The survivor was Captain Louder Hopken, the last of twelve persons on board at the time of the disaster.

The brig was caught in a cyclone, on the night of July 3d, the same date of the solar eclipse. Soon after midnight, when the cyclone was at its height, she was thrown on her beam-ends, and found to be rapidly filling, and in order to prevent a total loss of the vessel and her company the foretop-mast was cut away, and she righted up. No time was allowed to save either provisions or clothing from the cabin, and the crew were obliged to retreat to the foretop to prevent being washed overboard, as every wave made a clean sweep over her. The mate, Mr. Johnson, was the first to die—six days after the disaster. Two half-barrels of salmon, a half-barrel of tongues, and a box of China starch were fished up out of the hold, but the drinking water was all found to be brackish. The salmon, tongues, starch, and a few fish caught with a hook from time to time, and occasionly a little rain water caught in a sail, and always more or less brackish from the salt spray, were all that the ship's company had to subsist on.

Captain Hopken's account of the sufferings of his men and passengers is a most heart-rending one. After the death of the mate, on the 9th of July, none occurred till September 6, when they began to become delirious and weak from hunger and thirst, and several died or jumped overboard in their delirium. Boils and disease, induced by hunger and salt water, added to the intensity of their sufferings. Nine or ten days before the steamer rescued him, Captain Hopkens states that a bark ran down to the wreck, hove to for a few minutes, then squared away without sending off a boat or making any effort to rescue the lives of those on board, of whom there were eight then living. The bark came so near that persons could be seen moving about on her deck. Those on the brig were so weak as to be unable to stand, but got on their knees and waved pieces of sailcloth, hoping to attract attention. Their feelings as they saw the bark square away when so near them may better be imagined than described. Their last hope being gone, they lay down, and one after another died or leaped overboard. The bark displayed no flag, and all that Capt. Hopken can recollect of her appearance was that she had a new, bright spanker set.

ANECDOTE OF MR. LINCOLN.

Mr. Charles Dawson Peters in the December number of the *Galaxy*, has recorded the following new anecdote of Mr. Lincoln. It has no great merit except that of illustrating once more his extreme and genuine kind-heartendness.

In 1860, father and mother went to the Chicago Convention from New York, taking me with them, a boy then about twelve years old and just home on a vacation from boarding-school. After the Convention had adjourned we went to Springfield, Illinois, (as did many others), and there in the Executive room of the State House, and also at his own home, we paid our respects to the nominated candidate, Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln immediate turned from the crowd of people in the chamber around him toward me, I being the only child in the room, and drawing me toward him, (where I at last quietly stood between his long limbs), he joked with me and smoothed my hair with such a kind though brawny hand such a good humored expression of face, that I very soon was at ease with him. We then called at his request on his wife at home, and were most kindly received.

After some weeks passed in traveling from point to point in the west, I was sent back to my school on the Hudson. Mr. Lincoln passed the village of Yonkers (where I was) in going toward New York city on the railroad, and was greeted with great excitement by all the villagers as he showed himself upon the platform of the gayly decorated car.

Of course all we boys cheered and waved our handkerchiefs and flags most furiously. After the train had gone out of sight the other fellows began quizzing me, from the position I had found Mr. Lincoln could but just be seen, and they were boasting because they had enjoyed so much better a view of him.

I said, "I have shaken hands with him anyhow!" Immediately the exclamations were, "What a fib! Oh, *what* a whapper!" and for a number of days I was as plagued and teased a young fellow as could well be; but I proposed at last (hoping to put a stop to it all) that if I could get anything from Mr. Lincoln personally, such as a card or a ribbon, would they be satisfied that I spoke the truth?

"Yes, certainly, but you can't do it!"

At this very time father and mother were stopping at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, and in a few days Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln arrived there also.

I wrote a very imploring letter to mother, naming all the case and the state it had left me in—called and thought to be a "liar!" "story-teller!" etc.—and asking most urgently that she get from Mr. Lincoln something or other, so that I could show it and thereby prove that I told the truth.

Mother saw him every day, and chatted often with him.

One morning, when there was a good chance, she said to him that she had something to call his attention to, which was much more important than forming his Cabinet, and then told him all about my predicament. He laughed and said, "I'll attend to that in a few days when I get into the White House. I'll tell Lamon (the United States Marshall of the District), and he'll escort you up to the house."

Sure enough, in a few days the Marshal called and escorted mother up to the President's. She went into his room, where there had just been a Cabinet meeting, and several of the Cabinet officers were yet standing round talking informally to him; and he immediately left them, turned to mother, asked all about my case again, and then most kindly and pleasantly took his pen and sitting at his desk wrote this note, which you may copy if you wish.

Here it is:

> EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 19, 1861.
>
> *Whom it may concern:*
>
> I did see and talk with Master Charles Dawson Peters last May, at Springfield, Illinois.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> A. LINCOLN.

The envelope is directed "Master Charles Dawson Peters, New York."

Of course, when it reached me, it was then my turn to crow. My schoolmates had nothing to say thereafter. In 1864 I became a junior clerk in a bureau of the War Department, and used to walk at every lunch-time from the War Office through the Treasury to Fifteenth street and get my refreshment. Very often I met the President, and once he spoke to me. I always feared to interrupt or disturb him, as he seemed, and no doubt was, wholly preoccupied with the immense responsibilities resting upon him. On this day, however, I stopped and said "Mr. Lincoln, I want to thank you for your kindness to me in writing that note!"

"What note do you mean?"

"Why, you know, sir, I was at school *then*, and the boys all thought that I lied when saying that I *had* shaken hands with you!"

"Oh, yes! I remember! Well, did they believe you afterwards?"

"Oh, yes, sir!"

"Ha! he! They need never doubt again that I've shaken hands with *any one*," and he was gone after squeezing my hand most heartily.

S. J. Cross & Co.'s Column.

DRY - GOODS,

New Fall Stock
JUST RECEIVED BY

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER.

OUR STOCK OF NEW AND SEASONABLE

DRY - GOODS

IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE.
CONSISTING OF
CLOTH, CASSIMERE, JEANS, WATER-PROOF,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
BARRED FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
CLOAKING, PRINTS,
DELAINES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MERINOS,
GINGHAMS, CHECKS,
TOWELING, DENIM,
DRILL, PAPER MUSLIN, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLIN,
COTTON BATTING, SHAWLS,
SHIRTS, WOOLEN YARN, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.,

NOTIONS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ready-Made Clothing:

COATS,

PANTS, VESTS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Hats and Caps,

A VERY LARGE and NEW STOCK.

BOOTS & SHOES:

Men's, Youths' and Boys'
BOOTS.
WOMEN'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
SHOES AND GUM SHOES,
ALL PURCHASED LOW AND WILL
BE SOLD AT A SMALL
ADVANCE ON COST.

WE ALSO CONTINUE TO KEEP
UP OUR USUAL STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, FLOUR,
GRAIN, MILL-FEED, SALT, LIME, CEMENT.

HARDWAER:

NAILS,
HORSE SHOES, HORSE NAILS,
Window Glass.

Paints in all Colors,
DRY and IN OIL:
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,
PUTTY, TURPENTINE, VARNISH,
ALCOHOL, GUM SHILLAC, &c.

Wooden Pumps
FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS.

ALL HEAVY GOODS, DELIVERED
WITHIN A REASONABLE
DISTANCE, FREE OF CHARGE.
WE ALSO FURNISH OUR
CUSTOMERS WITH COAL AT THE
MARKET PRICE.
Rochester, Oct. 20th, 1871.

Dwelling Houses,

TENEMENTS,
IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED
REAL ESTATE
IN AND NEAR THE
Borough of Rochester,
FOR SALE AND RENT
BY
S. J. CROSS.
May3-1y:chd my31-nov1.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS!

NEW - GOODS.

NEW ARRIVAL OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
AT
J. M. M'Creery & Co's,
RADICAL BLOCK, BEAVER, Pa.

Consisting of Fancy and Staple Dress Goods, Trimmings, Fancy Notions, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Millinery Goods,

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Specialties

NEW BLACK GROS-GRAINED SILKS
—JAPANESE SILKS,
SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
PLAIDS,
POPLIN
ALPACAS,
MERINOS,
TYCOON REPS, for Wrappers, &c.
CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
and SACKS.

LATEST STYLES IN FALL
HATS and BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' VELVT & FELT
HATS AND TURBANS,
BOYS' VELVET & CLOTH HATS.

Plumes & Flowers

BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS,
RUGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., at
J. M. M'Creery's.
sep 27;tf

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

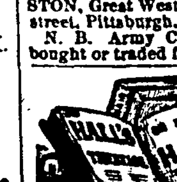
The Improved Sampson & Howe
STANDARD SCALES,
All sizes and varieties for sale by
SOUDER & M'CLURG,
63 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Patent Money Drawers,
—and—
GROCERS' FIXTURES.
sep6-3m.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

RIFLES! Double and Single Barrel Shot-Guns! Revolvers, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Rifle Barrels, Locks, Mountings, Gun Materials, &c.

Send for a Price List. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B. Army Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for. [je14;6m



HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY or FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. HAYES, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

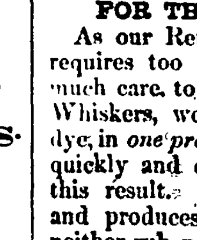
Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, *in one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,



For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
oct4:1y

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

"WIDEAWAKE & Fast Asleep." a $10.00 pair of superb French Oil Chromos—subjects LIFE SIZE,—exquisite *fac-similes* of original Oil Paintings, *GIVEN AWAY* to every subscriber to

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S

GREAT LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Agents having great success! One took 1,000 names in 3 months; another 673 in 35 days; another 118 in one week; one 47 in one day, and many others equally well, making from $5 and $10 to $40 per day. Takes on sight! An old agent who *knows*, says: "I think it the *best business for canvassers ever offered.* Sorry I did not engage sooner." Pays better than any book agency. *A rare chance to make money.*

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. If you wish good territory, send *early* for circular and terms! J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, N. Y.; 11 Bromfield St., Boston; 285 West Madison St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE YEAR OF BATTLES

The History of the War between France and Germany, embracing also Paris under the Commune. 150 illustrations; 642 pages; price, $2.50; 50,000 copies already sold. The only complete work. Nothing equals it to sell. Making 10,000 copies per month now. In English and German. Terms unequaled. Outfit $1.25. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is offered free during the coming year to every subscriber of Merry's Museum, the Toledo Blade, Pomeroy's Democrat, etc., which is an evidence of its worth and popularity. Horace Greeley, James Parton, Theodore Tilton, Gail Hamilton, etc., write for every number. In clubbing, it offers three first-class periodicals for the price of one of them. A variety of premiums on equally liberal terms. It is an original, first-class magazine. Volume X begins with Jan. '72. Three specimen copies free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, N. Y.

EVERY FARMER

Is invited to send his address and receive Free and Postage Paid a copy of the

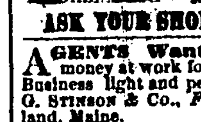
American Farm Journal,

The most Practical, the Best and Cheapest Illustrated Agricultural paper in the United States. Only 75 cents per year. Send for a specimen copy. Address MILLER, LOCKE & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

PATENTS Solicited by MUNN & Co. Publishers *Scientific American*, 37 Park Row, New York. Twenty-five years' experience. Pamphlets containing Patent Laws—with full directions how to obtain patents—free. A bound volume of 118 pages, containing the NEW CENSUS by counties and all large cities, 140 Engravings of Mechanical Movements, Patent Laws and rules for obtaining Patents, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

Duff's College. The oldest and most reliable Institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education. ☞ Practical Business men as Instructors. For information write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct11;4w

The CONGRESS ARCTIC.



The BEST winter OVERSHOE!
NO BUCKLES to break!
NO TROUBLE to put on!
Neat, Genteel, Stylish!
ASK YOUR SHOE DEALER FOR IT!

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & Co., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

$425 A MONTH! Horse furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Address JOS. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, N. Y. City.

Hardware, &c

FALLSTON

Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,

The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.

STOVES;

Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove

Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK.

BEST BAKER,

MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons
Who have purchased and used the
GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNILEY.
apr20-tf.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK!

Designed for every Home and Individual.

THE NATION,
Its Rulers and Institutions,
OR,
Outlines of the Government,
BY
JUDGE WILLIS.
Published in English and German.
18,000 COPIES SOLD,
And selling Faster than any Book in the Market.
AGENTS ARE POSITIVELY
MAKING $30 TO $50 PER WEEK.
SEND AT ONCE FOR DESCRIPTIVE
CIRCULARS and TERMS,
AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE OF TERRITORY.

Address—
J. R. FOSTER & CO.,
68 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
feb8-1y-chd apr5-novl.

Miscellaneous.

$100,000,000

FOR

REDEMPTION OF U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
Of 1862,
DECEMBER 1st, 1871.

—:o:—

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 64 Fourth Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

—:o:—

Authorized Capital, - $500,000.
Paid in Capital, - - $100,000.

—:o:—

Offer their services in returning to the Treasury Department the series of U. S. Coupon Bonds, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

1 to 30,699,	inclusive, $	50	Bonds.
1 " 43,572,	"	100	"
1 " 40,011,	"	500	"
1 " 74,104,	"	1,000	"

Also, registered bonds of the same Act:

1 to 595,	inclusive, $	50	Bonds.
1 " 4,103,	"	100	"
1 " 1,899,	"	500	"
1 " 8,906,	"	1,000	"
1 " 2,665,	"	5,000	"
1 " 2,906,	"	10,000	"

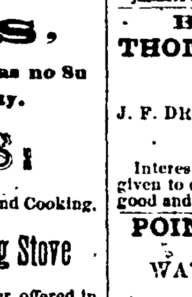
Notice has been given, by the Treasury Department, that all interests will cease on the Bonds designated by the numbers above mentioned, on and after December 1st, 1871.

The holders of these Bonds will therefore see the necessity of taking steps to have their money remunerative after that date. All Bonds forwarded to us for redemption will be sent to the Treasury Department, and the proceeds placed to the owner's credit, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum interest.

Board of Directors:

James T. Brady, of James T. Brady & Co., Bankers.
Simon Bymer, of Standard White Lead Works.
M. K. Moorhead, of Soho Iron Mills.
Robert Jamison, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant.
Jackson Duncan, Superintendent Allegheny Bridge Company.
Arthur O'Leary, Wholesale Queensware Merchant.
J. H. Murdock, Secretary Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.
John H. McMasters, of late McMasters & Osborne.
C. S. Fetterman, Attorney at Law.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
DAVID CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
sep13-3m



GREATEST INVENTION
OF THE AGE!

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.

OUR CELEBRATED

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

AGENTS WANTED. Resembles gold. Acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best Pen made or sold in this country! Will not corrode. Sixty lines written with one Pen of ink! Will outwear a dozen best steel Pens. Put up in neat slide boxes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS, and for this reason any energetic person can realize $200 per month. Profit over 200 per cent! Two sample Pens, 10 cents; two boxes, 50 cents; five boxes, $1.00; twelve boxes, $2.00. Address,

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.
AGENTS WANTED.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these Pens has led to many imitations of an inferior quality. Buy only the genuine FOUNTAIN PENS sold by this Company. In writing for Pens give your Name, Town, County, and State, plainly written, and orders will meet with prompt attention.
jan25:1y

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.

THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, ... J. B. ANGIEL,
J. H. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits: Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

POINT PLANING MILLS,
WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order. oct4:1y

PITTSBURG WIRE WORKS.
(ESTABLISHED 1842)
No. 35 Market st.,
James R. Taylor & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wire - Guards
FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c.

WOVE WIRE SEIVES,
Sand and Coal Screens,
FENDERS, TRAPS, CAGES
And Wire Work of all kinds. [sep23:3m

Bridgewater Foundry,

Thomas Campbell,
Proprietor,

Continues to manufacture the unequaled Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.

With **thousands** of good housewives in Beaver, Butler, Allegheny and Washington counties, this stove has won an **unrivalled** reputation for simplicity and effectiveness for all culinary purposes.

Having by the latest alterations, **remedied** all real or imaginary defects, none now find fault, except those who are duped by ignorant servants or designing [illegible].

I am also manufacturing four sizes of Heating Stoves, one of them large and suitable for churches and school rooms. Two sizes of Fancy Parlor Stoves with Layton's Patent Damper attached, together with the Young Lion (a sick room stove).

Cast Iron Bob-sled Runners,
Plough Points,
Sugar Kettles,
Jam Grates,
Arches and Grates,
and a variety of other castings.

A liberal allowance made for old Crystal Palace Cooking Stoves and scrap iron in exchange for new ones.

Spring wagon ready to deliver stoves at all times, on short notice. Send your orders to THOMAS CAMPBELL, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Box 61. sep20-3m.

STAIR BUILDING

AND

Wood - Turning Shop,
WILLIAM PEOPLES,
Allegheny City, Pa.,

Is prepared to do all kinds of Wood-Turning, Scroll-Sawing and Scroll Moulding. Newell's Balusters and Hand Rails, WITH ALL JOINTS CUT, READY TO HANG, furnished on short notice.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, or may be left with Glosser & Co., 59, 4th Av., Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the Mill, corner of Webster street and Graham Alley. feb22;1f

---

Miscellaneous.

Chas. B. Hurst's

INSURANCE
AND
General Agency Office,
NEAR THE DEPOT
ROCHESTER, PENNA.
Notary Public and Conveyancer;

FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.

All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assets $6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871.... $28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assets, ... $1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts, ... $1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over $600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts $240,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital, ... $250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York.
Cash assets, ... $3,500,000

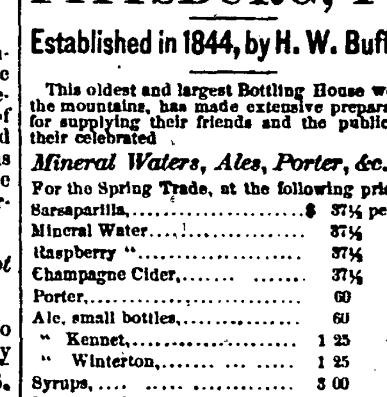
Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over .... $1,500,000.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly aid.* INSURE TO-DAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *to-day.* "*One to-day, is worth two to-morrows.*"—Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."

Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuence of the same, but a large increase the present year. Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for Insurance, and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.

CHAS. B. HURST.
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [jel4:1y.

Children's Carriages!



A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
Of Two and Three-Wheel Gigs,
PERAMBULATORS, AND WILLOW CARRIAGES,
of the best New York and Philadelphia manufacture, at reasonable prices. Also, Ladies' Satchels, Baskets, Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, Jet Jewelry, &c., &c wholesale and retail, at
F. A. O'LEARY'S,
148 Federal St., 2 doors above the Market,
may17;1y Allegheny, Pa.

THE OLD ORIGINAL
BOTTLING HOUSE.

H. W. BUFFUM & CO.
22 and 24 Market Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Established in 1844, by H. W. Buffum.

This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated

Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla,	$ 37½	per doz.
Mineral Water,	37½	"
Raspberry "	37½	"
Champagne Cider,	37½	"
Porter,	60	"
Ale, small bottles,	60	"
" Kennet,	1 25	"
" Winterton,	1 25	"
Syrups,	3 00	"
Imported London Porter and bottles,	3 00	"
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles,	3 00	"
Crab Cider,	33	per gallon.
Syrups,	2 00	"

Bottles 75 cents per doz. extra. Money refunded when returned.

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to rail road stations and steamboat landings. feb22;1y

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD.
jy26-1y.

Miscellaneous.

ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK.

JOHN T. M'DONALD. W. F. SPEYERER,
GEO. C. SPEYERER, E. F. SPEYERER, Cash'r.

SPEYERER & McDONALD

Deals in exchange, Coin, Government Securities, make collection on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, receives money on deposit subject to check, and receives time deposits from one dollar and upward, and allows interest at 6 per cent. By-laws and rules furnished free by applying at the bank. Bank open daily from 9, a. m., till 4, p. m., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. We refer by permission to

L. H. OATMAN & CO., HON. J. S. RUTAN,
ALGEO, SCOTT & CO., ORR & COOPER,
S. J. CROSS & CO., WM. KENNEDY,
SNEIDER & WACKS, JOHN SHARP,
B. S. RANGER, R. B. EDGAR,
A. C. HURST, TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL
B. S. WILSON, BANK, Pittsburgh Pa.
nov16'71-1y-chd je28

A NEW FIRM.

SHOE-STORE,

Umstead & Wisner

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND
A full and complete stock of the latest styles of

BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

☞ A SPECIALTY.—Fine stitched Boots for Gentlemen, and first class fine work for Ladies, made to order. Broadway, New Brighton, near Siemon's Confectionery.
je21;6m.

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.
Four doors above Sixth Ave.

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. jel4ly

Singer Sewing Machine,
HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES

The most perfect and simple machine of the kind ever invented.

Both of the above popular machines have been lately improved until they stand without a rival. Price of the SINGER FAMILY SEWING MACHINE from $65.00 upwards. Price of HINKLEY'S KNITTERS $30. Circulars and Samples mailed free on application.

STRAW & MORTON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents wanted for the Hinkley Machine everywhere, and for the Singer in Western Pennsylvania Eastern Ohio and West Va., where there are none already established.
nov16'ly. chd je15

BUYERS, LOOK HERE.

It may not be a matter of special interest to the people of Beaver county to know what is transpiring between King William, Napoleon III, Bismark and Trochu in Europe, but it is a matter that effects them materially to know where they can buy fine and cheap GROCERIES.

S. SNITGER & Co.

At their old stand in Beaver, Pa., are still furnishing to their customers everything called for in their line. They always keep a full assortment of

GROCERIES.
Flour, Feed, Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,
Tobacco and Cigars;
And all other articles usually found in a First Class
GROCERY STORE.

From their long and intimate acquaintance with the Grocery, Flour and Feed business, and their disposition to render satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage, they hope in the future, as in the past, to obtain a liberal share of the public patronage.

Give us a Call
and see if we do not make it to your interest to call again.
jan25. S. SNITGER & CO.

J. B. SNEAD

Has now in operation a new
SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,
Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of
FLOORING,
SIDING,
LATH, &C. &C.,
and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of
Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c.

Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders promptly executed. [aug2 ly

WILLIAM MILLER, ... JACOB TRAX.

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning
DONE TO ORDER,

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A,
april 19 '71; 1y

THE

AMERICAN WASHER!

PRICE, $5.50.

The American Washer Saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no Longer Dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing, Sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, (not possessed by any other washing machine yet invented,) are here enumerated:

It is the smallest, most compact, most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated. A child ten years old, with a few hours' practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectually use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adapting! It is always ready for use! It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One-half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one-half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a Quilt to a Lace Curtain or Cambric Handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of this LITTLE GEM! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwidely, useless machines, which have signlly failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

$8.50.

All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 Market St., Philad'a., Pa.
The largest and cheapest WOODEN WARE HOUSE in the United States. [sep6-3m

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.